Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864. NUMBER 266.

THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.

How Copperheads Fare in the Hands of the People.

From Illinois.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 6, 1864.

The following figures regarding the Judicial election, held in this District yesterday, have been received:

PERRY COUNTY—(Official)—Hammack's majority is 465.

ALEXANDER COUNTY—Cairo precinct, Mulkey's majority is 129; Thebes, Hammack's majority is 35; Goose Island, Hammack's majority is 17.

UNION COUNTY—(As far as heard from)—Jonesboro precinct, Mulkey's majority is 154; Dongola do., 113; Ridge do., 32; Misenheimer do., 33.

About one-half of this county is heard from. Two precincts will give small majorities for Hammack.

Carbondale, as far as heard from, gives 36 majority for Mulkey; Buncombe, 21 majority for Mulkey; Murphreesboro, ten for Mulkey; DeSoto, 42 majority for Mulkey; Ridge, 8 majority for Mulkey.

From present indications it is barely possible that Mulkey has been defeated. He himself is rather dubious as to the result, this evening.

FROM GRUNDY COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MORRIS, Grundy Co., Ill., April 5, 1864.

The Union men of this town, at the election on Tuesday, achieved a complete victory. The Copperheads here have generally had things their own way. S. Tuller was elected Supervisor; Lyman Raymond, Town Clerk; A. O. Woodberry, Collector; Marion Lloyd, Road Commissioner; Jonathan Osborne, Assessor. Morris will be all right in the future.

Every town in Grundy county except two—namely: Aerianna and Aussable—elected Union candidates on Tuesday.

FROM DU PAGE COUNTY.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BLOOMINGDALE, Du Page Co., April 6.

Yesterday the truth of that Scripture which says "The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head" was fully exemplified in our town meeting. The Copperheads tried to bribe the people to elect one of their number Collector.

Their candidate offered to give all his fees but $25 to the township school fund, and deposited $30 with a Union man to secure the payment. The canvass was thorough. The result was as follows, viz.:

C. A. Meredith, (Union War Ticket)......... 120 votes.
L. E. Landon, (Copperhead School)........... 48 "

It was amusing to see those who have been personal enemies for years working and voting together, and saying "Thou shalt not surely die."

FROM STEPHENSON COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FREEPORT, April 6, 1864.

The town election in Freeport, yesterday, resulted in a complete Union triumph. The entire Union ticket was elected by majorities varying from twelve to seventy-three. The charter election the day previous resulted in the election of the entire Union ticket, except the Mayor and one Alderman. The City Council stands four Union to two Copperheads.

FROM KANE COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BLACKBERRY STATION, KANE CO., ILL., April 6, 1864.

The entire Republican ticket was elected in Campton, yesterday, by about eighty majority. C. F. Cone was re-elected Supervisor. A. S. Babcock, Republican, was elected Supervisor in Blackberry. N. N. Revelin, Republican, was re-elected Supervisor in Kaneville, by fifty majority. Pike Watson was elected Supervisor in Virgil.

BATAVIA, Kane Co., April 6.

We have elected the Union Republican candidates "all through." Copperheadism has killed the "Democracy" hereabouts completely.

FROM DE KALB COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MALTA, De Kalb Co., Ill., April 6, 1864.

Malta has gone Union almost two to one, although the Copperheads made a desperate effort to carry the town, by affiliating with a few milk-and-water Union men who wanted office, and who thought the affiliation might succeed.

FROM LEE COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKLIN GROVE, April 6, 1864.

We had our town meeting yesterday, and swept the town of every vestige of Copperheadism. The Union ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority. So completely are they annihilated, that their candidates now deny that they permitted their names to be used.

FROM CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN CITY, Ill., April 6, 1864.

The election passed off very quietly in this city yesterday, and the result was better than the most sanguine Union men expected. The Copperheads were routed, horse, foot and dragoons. The entire Union ticket was elected (with the exception of one Alderman,) by an average majority of 125. The result is a very large gain over last year. The Copperheads look like they had lost their last friend.

FROM LASALLE COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PERU, Ill., April 6, 1864.

We routed the Copperheads, "foot, horse and dragoons," at our town and municipal elections of April 4th and 5th. The entire Union town ticket was elected by an average majority of sixty-two. In the city we elected four Aldermen and the Mayor, giving us the balance of power in the Council. Their average majority last year was fifty.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MARSEILLES, LaSalle Co., April 5, 1864.

At the election yesterday the Copperheads were defeated by an average majority of 30; a gain of 39 since last election, notwithstanding a large number of our voters have gone to the war this spring.

From Wisconsin.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 6.

P. Sawyer was re-elected Mayor by one hundred and ninety-two majority. A majority of the Aldermen and the entire city Union ticket was elected, a gain of one hundred and fifty for the Unionists since last Spring.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

KENOSHA, Wis., April 5, 1864.

This day Kenosha has redeemed herself. The whole Union ticket is elected by a handsome majority. A. Fair was the candidate of the Union men. He was elected Mayor of the city by the Democrats some seven or eight years since. When the rebellion commenced he came out in Ben Butler style, war to the knife to rebels whether at the South or at the North.

F. Robinson was the Copperhead candidate for Mayor. He has been in that office for the last three years. The Democrats have carried the election with but one or two exceptions for the last ten (10) years in this city. A few more Cole's county *popular uprisings* will tell wonderfully for the Union cause here and throughout the North.

The leader and chief mainspring of the Copperhead party in this city and county is a notorious pettifogger by the name of Webster. Lukewarming he was walking the streets bellowing like a mad bull over the defeat of his favorites.

The Union cause is progressing in these parts. The result of this election is but a foretaste of the result next fall. Old Abe will surely win.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BELOIT, Wis., April 6, 1864.

Dr. H. P. Strong, Union, is elected Mayor by 430 majority. Council Union unanimously.

Janesville elects Dr. Mitchell, Union, by 400 majority.

Poor show for snakes in this vicinity.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Important from the Indian War.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, April 6, 1864.

Gov. Dallas of Rupert's Land, has given Major Hatch permission to pursue the Sioux Indians into the British territory.

J. H. Stewart, the Union candidate for Mayor, is elected by over 800 majority. Every ward gives him majorities but the 2nd, and that only foots up 27 for Culver.

The entire Union ticket is elected. The Democrats have had the city government in their hands for the past 9 years, without a single interruption, and this hits them hard.

It was a square fight between Union men and copperheads. The Union men are enthusiastic over their victory.

FROM THE WESTERN GULF.

Latest Intelligence from the Fleet—Loss of a Rebel Ram.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, via CAIRO, April 6.—The following gratifying and important intelligence is from a correspondent with the Western Gulf blockading squadron, under date of March 30:

On March 20th the Kennebec steamed to Dauphin Island to communicate with the vessels in the Sound. Several rebel gunboats, the Tennessee among them, were seen lying near Grant's Pass. The day was squally, and at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the lookout on board the Kennebec sung out, "The Tennessee is sinking." All the officers then on deck immediately looked toward the place where the Tennessee was lying, and sure enough they saw her go down. At the same time signals were seen on board the Octorora, lying in the Sound. [illegible]

[illegible]

We have had some very bad weather, but all is well with the fleet.

From Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, April 6.—The State election took place yesterday. Returns from nearly all the State indicate that James Y. Smith (Union) is re-elected Governor by a small majority. [illegible] This city, Smith is but a majority [illegible] The Legislature will be strongly Union.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

From Washington—Congressional and Military.

THE NEW ORDER CONSTITUTING COMMANDERS.

IMPORTANT MILITARY CHANGES ANNOUNCED.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

The National Currency Bill Smothered to Death.

DEBATE ON AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

From Cairo and Below—Return of Gov. Yates.

MATTERS AT NEW ORLEANS—MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Loss of a Lower Mississippi Steamer.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN GRIERSON AND FORREST.

Affairs in the Gulf—Loss of the Great Rebel Ram.

Disastrous Boiler Explosion at Philadelphia—Seven Lives Lost.

Later from Europe—South American and Mexican News.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Military and Congressional.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1864.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDER No. 144.—By direction of the President, the following changes and assignments are made in the army corps commands:

Major General Sheridan is assigned to the command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac.

The 11th and 12th corps are consolidated, and will be called the 1st army corps, Major General Hooker to command.

Major General Gordon Granger is relieved from the command of the 4th army corps, and Major General O. O. Howard is assigned in his stead.

Major General Schofield is assigned to the command of the 23d army corps.

Maj. Gen. Slocum will report to Maj. Gen. Sherman, and Maj. Gen. Stoneman to Maj. Gen. Schofield, for assignment. Maj. Gen. Granger will report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army.

By order of the President,

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 156.

The following officers are hereby announced on the staff of the Lieutenant General commanding the armies, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, Senior Aid-de-camp; Lieut. Col. O. E. Babcock; Maj. F. T. Dent, Aid-de-camp; Lieut. Col. W. L. Duff, 2d Illinois artillery, Assistant Inspector General; Major W. R. Rowly and Capt. Badeau, Military Secretaries. Capt. Horace Porter, of the Ordnance Department, is also announced as Aid-de-camp to Gen. Grant, with rank of Lieut. Col.

It is almost certain that Gen. Buell will be ordered to report to Gen. Sherman for assignment to duty. It is understood that Gen. Sherman desires to place Gen. Buell in command of East Tennessee, and the authorities here are willing to assign him, but Gen. Buell hesitates to accept on account of his peculiar relations to Gov. Johnson.

No order for Generals McCook, Crittenden and Negley to command under Gen. Sherman is as yet issued. It is known that Gen. Grant was very much dissatisfied with the conduct of Maj. Gen. Granger at Chattanooga, and this is the reason for his retirement from active command.

Among the dismissals for the week are: Col. O. Deforrest, 5th New York cavalry, with disgrace, for presenting false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

Capt. Geo. H. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence in the army of the Cumberland; Surgeon J. B. McConnaghy, 17th Missouri; Capt. A. H. Speed, 5th Kentucky; Lieut. Jas. P. Grinnel, 29th Ohio; Lieut. E. H. Tracher, 5th Ohio; Capt. Wheaton, 2d Kentucky cavalry; [illegible] Lieut. Samuel Taylor, 1st Ohio artillery, are revoked.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The statement in the New York papers that Butler and Ould, at a recent conference, agreed upon a satisfactory plan for an exchange of prisoners, is incorrect. The facts are as stated in our Monday's dispatches. The question concerning officers and men of negro regiments continues to be an obstacle as difficult to overcome as ever to any agreement, and Gen. Butler is not the man to waive this point.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate Military Committee to-day recommended the rejection of the nominations of Schofield and Gilmore as Major Generals. There is no doubt that the Senate will sustain this action. For the two vacancies thus created, there are already many candidates.

A bill reported from the Select Committee on the subject, by Pendleton, provides that members of the Cabinet shall have seats on the floor of the House, and shall attend the sessions every Monday and Thursday, to answer inquiries under the rules. Additional rules recommended by the Committee provide as follows:

A notice book is kept in which resolutions of inquiry and questions addressed to any member of the Cabinet are to be entered, the member introducing each to specify the Monday or Thursday of the current or succeeding week on which he intends to call it up, such day to be, unless on unanimous consent, not less than three days after the notice.

It is made the duty of the clerk to serve copies of all such resolutions or questions on such Cabinet officer, and to apprise him of the time when they will be taken up.

On the appointed day, the member who gave notice is to explain his resolution or question, or assign reasons. The members of the Cabinet who are addressed are to answer or state why they can not, and the House without further debate is then to vote; and both questioner and questioned are forbidden to indulge in debate or to introduce matter not strictly relevant.

As predicted in this correspondence, the National bank bill was killed to-day. The amendment from the Committee of the Whole, including the sections empowering States to tax the rate of interest below 7 per cent, and to tax National banks like other moneyed corporations were adopted in the House. Mr. Stevens' substitute, without these amendments was voted down, and then, on his motion, the bill was laid on the table by over twenty majority.

In the Senate, Powell's motion to incorporate in the Constitution an amendment that the President shall hold office for six years and be ineligible for re-election, were 12 yeas and 28 nays. The yeas were: Brown, Davis, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Wade and Wilkinson.

Other Senators, including Trumbull and Willey, indicated that they might vote for the proposition under other circumstances, but would not cumber the slavery-abolishing amendment.

An amendment taking from the President power of removal from office except for cause, and with consent of the Senate, received six votes—Davis, Hendricks, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury and Wade. Various Senators said they would vote against this, because it was not germane to the main question.

Messrs. Henderson, Hendricks and Sumner will speak to-morrow.

A bill has been reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate. Another effort will be made to press it to vote to-morrow, but it is possible that still other speech makers may prevent.

The bill relating to army Chaplains as agreed upon by the Conference Committee to-day provides that the rank of Chaplains shall be hereafter [illegible] staff rolls next after Surgeons but not to exercise command. They shall be entitled to pensions at the rate of twenty dollars per month to total disability, and put on the same footing as other officers in respect of pay when absent from duty.

The Treasury agent, Powers, testified to-day before the Committee that he knew alterations were made in Gen. Blair's order for liquors, but he did not care to tell the Committee who made them.

Monday is the earliest day at which the Ways and Means Committee can report the tax bill, and it may not reach the House so early.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, has written a letter to Congressman Morris of Ohio, denying in positive terms his assertion in the House on Monday that Thompson said that the dissolution of the American Union is the object to be kept steadily in view, and calling on Mr. Morris for proof or retraction. It appears that Morris had nothing but the speech of Sherwood [illegible] in 1861 for authority.

Ex-Congressman Kellogg, of Ill., was yesterday appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Court of Claims, vice McPherson, resigned. Mr. Kellogg to-day declined the appointment. [illegible]

[illegible] loan. Large foreign investments in this loan are considered certain.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The rumors so thickly flying about that Gen. Meade is to be removed, may as well be set at rest. It is now understood to be a settled matter that Gen. Meade will be retained in the command of the Army of the Potomac, more firmly fixed in position than ever.

Several of the troops belonging to Col. Dahlgren's command, captured near Richmond, succeeded in effecting their escape and rejoining their regiments.

The Ways and Means Committee intend to report the new Revenue bill on Thursday. No definite decision has yet been reached respecting the amount of tax to be imposed upon distilled spirits, tobacco and petroleum.

General Sickles, accompanied by his personal staff, left here yesterday for Cincinnati. He is charged with special orders from the President, under which he will make a complete tour of the territory reclaimed from the rebels, with a view of observing the temper and disposition of the people towards the United States Government; investigating the practical workings of the policies adopted in dealing with them, expounding the purposes of the Administration, and endeavoring to reconcile them to the Government. The General will make suggestions to the President from time to time, for the modification or change of policy, as may occur to him from his observations. At Cincinnati a gunboat from Admiral Porter's fleet will be placed at the disposal of the General, by which he will be conveyed to the principal points in the Southwest. He will return via the sea coast, calling at all the points of Federal occupation, for which purpose an armed naval vessel will be assigned to him by Farragut. The President is exceedingly sanguine that the effect will be to restore the people to a hearty allegiance by opening their eyes, which have been so long blinded by Southern politicians, and convincing them of the desire of the Government, while sternly demanding their return to loyalty, to deal with them in kindness and with all forbearance.

The protracted storm has swollen the Potomac to an alarming extent. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the warehouses and other valuable property on the wharves at Georgetown.

Gen. Lee seems to have taken for granted that the middle Virginia route to Richmond will not be abandoned. Strong fortifications are being thrown up south of the Rapidan at a point opposite Mitchell's Station, on what is known as "Clark's Mountain." The new works are plainly in view from our signal stations.

The House Committee on Public Lands have decided to report a bill extending the privileges of the Homestead Act to the insurrectionary States, giving soldiers and sailors privilege to enter upon such land.

The Senate refused to pass the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery to-day.

Large numbers of Marylanders have left Washington to vote in the Convention election in Maryland to-day. It is believed the State will go decidedly for emancipation.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The total defeat of the National Bank or Currency bill, by so large a vote as two-thirds, astonishes both its friends and foes, especially as so much time had been consumed in efforts to perfect it.

All of the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, about sixty in number, had been concurred in. The Committee on Ways and Means was willing to adopt all but two, and hence Representative Stevens offered a substitute differing from the amended bill only in the following particulars, viz: Restoring the uniform 7 per centum interest, and leaving it under National not State legislation, and omitting the section which left the capital stock of the institution to be taxed the same as the property of individuals for State and municipal purposes.

The House emphatically disagreed to this substitute. This was the turning point in the controversy—the test that determined whether the bill containing the clauses obnoxious to the prominent friends of the measure should pass the House. So it was laid upon the table on the motion of Mr. Stevens, some of his own political friends voting with those on the opposite side, who were, from the beginning, opposed to this measure of finance.

Geo. Thompson, of England, delivered a lecture in the hall of the House of Representatives tonight, to a dense auditory, including President Lincoln, Secretaries Chase and Usher, many members of both branches of Congress, and not a few ladies.

The mechanics in the Government employ at Washington are preparing for a general strike on the first of May, unless they can obtain $2 per day. The Government is willing to pay the same wages as private establishments.

FROM CAIRO.

Arrival of Teachers for the Freedmen—Loss of a River Steamer.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 6, 1864.

A party of twenty-two teachers for the freedmen, sent forward by the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission, arrived from Chicago this evening.

The following persons are members of the party: Mrs. J. Folkey, Chicago. Miss D. C. Fitch, Chicago. John H. Maley and wife, Monmouth. Martin H. Springer, Chicago. Miss A. P. Perry, Waukesha, Wis. Geo. H. Cleveland and wife, Chicago. R. Hedstrom, Chicago. Miss N. V. Kimball, Rockford. Miss D. A. Campbell, Rockford. Mrs. M. A. Newcomb, Chicago. Thaddeus Donnan and wife, Spring Grove. D. H. Smith, Appleton, Wis. Miss M. J. Parker, Galena. Mrs. P. H. Gast, Chicago. Rev. S. C. Feanister, Columbus, Miss. Miss Augusta Kimball, Marengo, Ill. [illegible]

The party have in charge twenty tons of donated and purchased stores, and have gone forward by the steamer Duke of Argyle this evening. Their destination is Natchez, Miss. They left in the best of spirits, Rev. J. R. Shepherd, Secretary of the Commission, accompanied them to this point.

The steamers Atlantic and Liberty No. 2 arrived at a late hour last night. The Atlantic was from New Orleans 27th ult.

Gov. Yates and suite were on board en route for home. The news from New Orleans has been partly anticipated via New York.

There was a report at Hickman yesterday, as the Liberty No. 2 from Memphis passed, that the rebels had been driven out by vigorous shelling from gunboats sent there from here for that purpose. Several Union families who have been compelled to live in cellars and garrets will be thankful for this.

There is no news from Forrest.

The steamer Gen. Anderson yesterday ran into a boat (the John Jacobs) near Paducah and sunk her. No particulars. The steamer Mary Forsyth started for Memphis this evening, but from informality of her papers or some other cause, was brought back by the firing of three guns from Fort Defiance.

CAIRO, April 6.—The steamer J. H. Russell, Captain Russell, master, on her passage down from Vicksburg, took fire on the night of the 27th ultimo, between 10 and 11 o'clock, by sparks from her stacks, which ignited cotton on her boiler deck. As the wind was blowing very strong at the time, the fire made such rapid progress that in a few moments the boat and cargo of cotton were in one sheet of flame. The J. H. Russell had on board 287 bales of cotton, 327 sacks of ginned cotton, 2,175 sacks of cotton in seed and cotton seed, 76 barrels of cotton in seed, 630 sacks of cotton, 75 head of hogs, 65 head of sheep, 26 head of mules, 9 cows and 4 calves. She also had on board a mail from Alexandria, and also dispatches from Gen. Lee to the headquarters of the department of the Gulf, all of which, together with the boat, were totally destroyed.

The fire took place just as the boat was making her landing at the town of Plaquemines, giving the passengers and crew a chance to make good their escape, but scarcely saving any of their baggage. The passengers were taken to New Orleans by the steamer Gertrude. A Mr. Thomas is missing, and is supposed to have been lost.

The J. H. Russell was built at Algiers, and was but one year old; was of good carrying capacity, and had excellent accommodations for passengers. For a time Captain Russell ran her on the coast trade, until he selected the Vicksburg trade. She was valued at $80,000, and there being no insurance, Captain Russell will be the heaviest loser.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

State Military Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6, 1864.

Lieut. W. H. Hubbs, of the 13th infantry, United States Army, mustering and disbursing officer at this place, has been relieved from duty and ordered to the field. Lieut. D. Montgomery will succeed him.

The veteran 8th infantry, Lieut. Col. Sheetz commanding, had a public reception to-day. The ladies of Springfield gave them a splendid dinner at Concert Hall. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. After dinner, Col. Sheetz, in behalf of the regiment, in a neat and appropriate speech, presented the State with one of its famous battle flags which has been borne through six hotly contested engagements. The flag was accepted, Adjutant General Fuller addressed the regiment with an eloquent speech, depicting in glowing colors the history of the noble old 8th, from its organization to its re-enlistment, as veteran volunteers. He gave, among others, the following statistics and facts concerning the organization of the regiment, and its movements in the field. There has belonged to the regiment in the aggregate, 1,643 men. There are now found upon its rolls 575 men, leaving 475 men who have been killed in battle, and died of wounds, and been discharged from service. About one hundred have been killed in battle, and between four and five hundred wounded. It was organized at Camp Butler, April 1861, under General Oglesby, and has been engaged in fifteen or twenty skirmishes, and in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, the approach on Corinth, Champion Hills, Port Gibson, Vicksburg and Jackson, and has recently returned from the Sherman raid to Meridian. Its history and its achievements will entitle it to be called a veteran regiment.

Interesting and able speeches were made by Gen. Julius White, Hon. S. M. Cullom, Col. Black, of the 37th, and Col. McA. Brooks. Auditor DuBois also made a few remarks to the boys, and reminded them of having seen them in the field. He personally knew many of those who had fallen in battle. The veterans of the 8th seemed delighted with the attention paid them by the patriot citizens and noble ladies of Springfield.

The 21st, formerly Gen. Grant's, Col. Alexander, and the 36th, under command of the gallant Col. Dick Johnson, have re-enlisted, and are now at St. Louis and expected here to-morrow.

Col. Cameron telegraphed the Adjutant General to-day that his regiment, the 65th, known as the Scotch regiment, has re-enlisted, and will reach Chicago on Saturday night. I presume, as this regiment was raised in Chicago and Northern Illinois, that your patriotic citizens will give them a fitting reception.

FROM COLORADO.

Mining and Border News.

DENVER CITY, Col., April 5.—At the municipal election held yesterday, the regular Union nominees were elected over the Independent Union. There were no Democratic candidates.

The gold excitement is higher than ever before known in Colorado. Rich discoveries are being made every day. New York capitalists are arriving by every coach, and report a very large amount of [illegible] property is changing hands. [illegible]

FROM DES MOINES.

Gov. Stone to Visit Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 6.

Mrs. Wittenmeyer has sent in her resignation as a Sanitary agent for this State, and expresses an intention to go into the service of the Christian Commission.

Governor Stone has received permission from the War Department to re-commission Major Calvin Taylor, of the 26th infantry, who was dismissed from service some time since by sentence of court martial, on a charge of cowardice. This is deemed a reversal of the sentence.

Governor Stone left to-day for Knoxville, his home, from whence he will start next week for Washington, to adjust the claims of the State against the United States, for expenses incurred in raising regiments for this war, for protecting the border from Indians, and all other claims against the United States.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Military and Local Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6, 1864.

An order has been received at the Executive Department from Major General Sherman, directing all veteran regiments to return promptly at the expiration of their furlough, to the field. Those belonging to the army of Ohio and Cumberland to rendezvous at Nashville; those of the army of the Tennessee at Cairo.

Commanding officers of such regiments will be held to a strict accountability for each day's absence beyond the stated time.

Col. Baker, Provost Marshal of the State issues an order to the above effect to-night.

An exciting and dangerous chase took place this afternoon. A soldier having fired his revolver in the street the provost guard, composed of members of the Invalid Corps, started to arrest him and fired several volleys along the crowded streets, to the imminent danger of passers by. A small boy was wounded in the hand, and several houses penetrated by bullets, but the soldier escaped.

The 29th veterans will be here to-morrow, and be welcomed by Col. John Paul Jones.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1864.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, presented a joint resolution to repeal the resolution authorizing the transfer of men from the military to the naval service. After a short colloquy between Messrs. Hale, Grimes, Conness and Trumbull, on the latter's motion it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate then took up the joint resolution to amend the Constitution.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, addressed the Senate in support of the measure.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Del., followed in opposition to the measure, and opposition to Mr. Johnson's speech, made yesterday.

Messrs. HALE and McDOUGALL also spoke at length.

Mr. POWELL, of Ky., proposed an amendment, as an additional section, providing that the President and Vice President shall not hold their offices more than six years. Rejected—12 to 28.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment providing that no bill, resolution or law passed by Congress, shall relate to more than one subject, and have more than one title. Rejected—30 to 6.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., introduced an amendment, his joint resolution to provide for a new mode of electing the President and Vice President, heretofore presented. Rejected.

The bill passed to a third reading, and the Senate adjourned without final action.

HOUSE.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill providing that the heads of the Executive Departments may occupy seats on the floor of the House. The bill was ordered to be printed, and permission given for the majority report and the views of the minority to be handed in.

The House then resumed consideration of the National Bank bill, the question being on agreeing to the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HOOPER, of Mass., made the closing speech, giving his reasons at length why the paper currency should be under the control of the national law.

The House proceeded to vote on the various amendments, agreeing to that authorizing the issue of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, by a vote of 98 against 50; and agreed to another amendment, that not more than one-sixth of the notes shall be of a less denomination than five dollars, and when specie payments are resumed such small notes are to go out of circulation.

The House concurred in the amendment, that any bank or banking association, organized in pursuance of the laws of any State under the articles of association which prohibit specified changes therein, may be changed and converted into a national banking association, under the provisions of this act, without change in the articles of association, and its Directors, at the time of such change, may continue in office, and their successors may from time to time be elected or appointed in the manner appointed by the articles of association. The vote on concurring in the above was—yeas 65; nays 59.

The House then agreed by a vote of 78 to 49 to amend the amendment so that the taxes or duties imposed by Congress from time to time, shall be in lieu of all other taxes on said associations.

The House then voted on the amendment that the rate of seven per cent interest, fixed in section 30, shall be deemed the lawful interest in all the States where no rate is established, and the rate shall be bound by the State law regulating the interest in the State where it is located. The above was concurred in—yeas 80; nays 42.

The House next voted on the new section that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the taxation by States of the capital stock of the banks organized under this act the same as the property of other moneyed or other capital, municipal purposes, but no State shall impose any tax upon such Associations or their capital, circulation, dividends or business at a higher rate of taxation than shall be imposed by such upon the same amount of moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State. The above was agreed to, yeas 75, nays 56.

All the amendments of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union were concurred in.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., offered a substitute for the bill, it being the same as the original bill, with the exception of restoring the uniform rate of 7 per cent interest, and leaving taxation with the national Government and withdrawing it from the State government.

Mr. Stevens' substitute was rejected; yeas 51; nays 78.

The original bill, as amended, now came up.

Mr. SPAULDING offered a new section, which was agreed to, by—yeas 71; nays not counted.

The new section provides that each and every banking association created under the act, or any other hereafter passed, shall receive in payment of debts the circulating notes of all other banks, without depreciation or discount from their nominal value.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the bill on the table. Motion carried, by—yeas 79; nays 43.

The House shortly after this result was announced adjourned.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

General and Interesting News Summary—Farewell to Gov. Yates.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—The steamer Laurel Hill had arrived with advices from Alexandria to the 27th ultimo. All was quiet, excepting a little skirmishing. The rebel force is reported to be twenty thousand strong, and it was believed by those best informed in regard to their movements, that they would fall back some fifty miles from Alexandria, and wait the advance of the Union forces. The Federal soldiers are in excellent spirits, and anxious to confront the enemy.

The gunboat Eastman and two others (names not recollected) had got above the shoals, bound for Shreveport. The land forces under General A. J. Smith, left Alexandria on Saturday morning, the 27th, also en route for Shreveport. We shall no doubt soon learn of some hot work in Southwestern Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, via Cairo, April 6.—The election of delegates to the Louisiana State Convention passed off quietly on the 28th ultimo, and resulted in the election of the Free State Ticket.

The French brig Maurice Felicie, from Havre to New Orleans, was wrecked near Pass L'Outre Light on the 24th ultimo. Six hundred passengers were aboard. After drifting about for twenty-four hours in open boats, and suffering severely, they fell in with the pilot boat Cornelia, and were immediately rescued from their perilous position. The vessel and cargo are a total loss, nothing being saved excepting what the passengers and crew had on their persons.

The steamer Meteor, Captain Johnson, arrived at New Orleans on the 30th, from Alexandria, La., with 241 Confederate prisoners, belonging to the Louisiana Crescent artillery and Texas cavalry, in charge of Captain Bush, of the 46th Illinois regiment.

The United States steamship transport Alabama had arrived on the morning of the 29th from Brazos Santiago via Aransas Pass and Pass Cavallo, Texas, with 150 recruits from Texas. Henry McConnell, Seaman, died March 21st, and was buried on Mustang Island. Richard Byrne, seaman, fell overboard on Sunday morning, March 27th, and was lost, although every effort was made to save him.

The steamship Morning Star, from New York March 19th, had arrived with 150 passengers, $350,000 in specie, and a large cargo. She experienced very heavy weather on the passage. George H. Fordham, a passenger from New York to New Orleans, died on the passage, and was buried in the sea. He was on his way to Brashear City as Quartermaster's Clerk to Capt. Bradshaw. Brig. Gen. H. W. Birge, of Connecticut, was among the passengers. He was on his return from home, where he had been enjoying a furlough. Mrs. Matilda Heron Stoepel, the actress, also arrived in New Orleans by the Morning Star.

Among the passengers from New Orleans by the steamer Atlantic was Governor Yates of Illinois. Learning of his intended departure for home, the 97th and 18th regiments of Illinois infantry and other Illinois troops gave him a grand reception at Lafayette Square, New Orleans, on the 26th ultimo, on which occasion Governor Yates reviewed the Illinois soldiers. Speeches were made by Governor Yates, General Benton, of Indiana, and Governor Hahn. Among the officers present were Colonel Edward H. Castles, of Chicago, Ill., who has been connected with the army since the beginning of the war, Col. John M. Snyder, of Governor Yates' staff, Colonel Bullett, of New Orleans, Col. Sexton, of Gen. McClernand's staff, Capt. Osborne, of Chicago, and Major Doc. A number of ladies honored the occasion by their presence. The regiments headed by a band of music, marched into the square about 4 o'clock. Shortly after, the Governor appeared, and was received with cheers. [illegible] At the conclusion of the speech three cheers were given for Governor Yates, three for Governor Hahn, and three for Generals Grant, Banks, Sherman, and the Union.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, April 6, 1864.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, April 6, 1864.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, April 6, 1864.

[illegible]

Pittsburg Oil Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PITTSBURG, April 6, 1864.

OIL—Business is not active. Sales of Crude are small, and the market is firm at former quotations. The inquiry for Oil is large, especially for Refined. Sales of 400 bris bonded at 45c. We note an arrival of 600 bris. The River is in good boating stage.

New York Market—April 6.

[illegible]

N. Y. Stock and Money Market—April 6.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

SHOEMAKERS' MEETING. All Boot and Shoe Manufacturers are requested to meet this (THURSDAY) evening, April 7th, at the store of CHAS. LETZ, 40 South Wells street, under the Briggs House, to consult respecting advance of prices. [illegible] BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

ALL TEAMSTERS OF CHICAGO who, with their own teams, work for wages for the benefit of others, are hereby invited to meet at 1 o'clock on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 10th of April, for the purpose of forming a mutual support society and united action. Place of rendezvous No. 25 North Clark street, corner of Indiana and Clark sts., Peter Imhoff's Saloon. SEVERAL TEAMSTERS.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. There will be a meeting of the Young Men's Association, at their Rooms, in Portland Block, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 9th, 1864, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the proposed amendment of the by-laws, in regard to the qualification of voters at the annual elections. Every member is earnestly requested to attend. E. M. SHEPARD, President. W. D. KERFOOT, Rec. Sec.

$75 TO $150 PER MONTH! The LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE COMPANY want an Agent in each county, to solicit orders for their new $15 Machine, with gauge, screw-driver and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or give large commission. For particulars, terms, etc., enclose a stamp and address T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O., General Agent for the United States.

TO ALL WHO WANT BUILDING done will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned for plans, for we are prepared to do everything in our line at the lowest prices, and best manner, and on reasonable terms. Address "H & J S," Post Office Box 4651, Chicago.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife Louisa having left my bed and board, and refusing to live with me, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. FRANK KUFFER. March 29th, 1864.

CANTO DREI.—Tim fixed himself—position took, And a long chew; and said he found It ground a bit of weed with ease, Proceeded forth and dug it ground. [illegible]

DWELLING FOR SALE. I can sell a fine new house on Washington street, just west of Union Park, with a 20 years lease of ground at a low figure. The house is large, containing parlor, dining room, library, kitchen, five chambers, bath room, closets, pantries, cellar, &c.—also gas and water. There is also a good barn on the premises. The lot is 50x125 feet, and nicely fenced. Apply to SAMUEL GEHR, 114 DEARBORN STREET.

TAKE A CHANCE! In the GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION of Gold Watches, Diamond Rings, and Elegant Jewelry, worth $500,000. WOOD, HOTT & CO., Jewelers, 126 Broadway, New York. CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its VALUE are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents. We will send by mail, to any address, the article that the purchaser may draw, for ONE DOLLAR, or will exchange for any other article on our list, of the same value as the article drawn. [illegible] You MAY get a WATCH or DIAMOND RING, You MUST get the VALUE of your money. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. [illegible] Address WOOD, HOTT & CO., Box 5308, Post Office, New York.

TREES. Large Elm, Maple and Linden Trees transplanted, with a large ball of earth, and WARRANTED TO GROW by S. NELSON, Gardener, northeast corner Hubbard and Reuben street. Post Office Box 1299.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, AT WHOLESALE, FOR THE SPRING TRADE OF 1864. E. P. L. BROOM, 50 LAKE STREET. I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, fresh additions to one of the LARGEST, BEST SELECTED AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c., &c., ADAPTED TO THE WESTERN TRADE. Ever offered in Chicago. Merchants are requested to examine my stock, as they can make no better selection in ANY MARKET. E. P. L. BROOM, JOBBER OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c., 50 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

COAL.—500 tons Chippewa and Mineral Ridge Coal for sale by SLATER & BROWN, 202 South Clark street.

GUNS, GUNS, GUNS. The most full and complete assortment of double and single barrel Shot Guns, Rifles, Revolvers and Sporting Apparatus of all kinds at Wholesale and Retail. [illegible]

OLD TYPE METAL OF BEST quality for sale at 51 CLARK STREET. [illegible]

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

VILLAS AND COTTAGES. A Series of Designs prepared for Execution in the United States. By CALVERT VAUX, Architect, late Downing & Vaux, Newburgh on the Hudson. A new edition, revised and enlarged, with nearly 400 illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

ANNIS WARLEIGH'S FORTUNES. A Novel. By Holme Lee, Author of "Kathie Brande," "Sylvan Holt's Daughter," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

THE WIFE'S EVIDENCE. A Novel. By W. G. Wills, Author of "Notice to Quit," &c. 8vo, paper 50 cents.

LYMAN BEECHER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND CORRESPONDENCE. Autobiography, Correspondence, &c., of Lyman Beecher, D. D. Edited by his Son, Charles Beecher. With Two Steel Portraits and Engravings on Wood. In two volumes. 12mo, Cloth. (Vol. I, just ready. Price $1.75.)

A POPULAR HAND-BOOK OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By GEORGE CUMMINS MCWHORTER. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00.

CAXTONIANA: A Series of Essays on Life, Literature and Manners. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., Author of "The Caxtons," "A Strange Story," "My Novel," &c. Second Edition. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

VERY HARD CASH. A Matter-of-Fact Romance. By CHARLES READE, Author of "Never too Late to Mend," "Love me Little, Love me Long," &c. 8vo, Cloth, $1.50; Paper, $1.00.

JOHN MARCHMONT'S LEGACY. A Novel. By Miss Braddon, Author of "Aurora Floyd," "Eleanor's Victory," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

THACKERAY'S ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. Roundabout Papers. By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "The Four Georges," "The English Humorists," "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Adventures of Philip," &c. With Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1.25; Half Morocco, $2.25.

FIVE YEARS OF PRAYER, with the Answers. By Rev. SAMUEL IRENAEUS PRIME, D. D., Author of "The Power of Prayer," "Travels in Europe and the East," "Life of Rev. Dr. Murray," &c. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

RACHEL RAY. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "Orley Farm," "Framley Parsonage," "Doctor Thorne," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

Any of the above Works sent by mail, post-paid on receipt of price.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFE.

We have in store, sold and ready to be delivered to the following parties, SIX ELEGANT SAFES, which shows what we are doing in this line:

T. Newell & Son	weight	5000 lbs.
Chicago Distilling Co	"	4000 lbs.
S. Wiskowsky	"	1500 lbs.
John S. Hartt	"	1200 lbs.
Chicago and N. W. R. R.	"	1200 lbs.
United States Express Co.	"	1800 lbs.

Making over SEVEN TONS of the GREAT AMERICAN SAFES SOLD IN ONE DAY.

Business men give them the preference over all others. For sale only by F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

AUCTION TRADE SALES —OF— BOOTS & SHOES AT WHOLESALE, Every WEDNESDAY at 9½ o'clk A. M. We shall commence our regular sale of CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES On Wednesday, March 9th, and continue them on every Wednesday of each week. Our stock is always open for examination, and will be kept constantly filled with the Most Desirable Goods OF THE SEASON. GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers, 54 Lake street.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE, 48 Lake Street. GOODS BY THE PACKAGE.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 & 36 LAKE STREET, OFFER TO THE TRADE CLOTHS of all grades. CASSIMERES " " LEICESTER TWEEDS, MARYLAND JEANS, And all the various styles of PIECE GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR, At lower prices than any other house in the West. Sole Agents in Chicago for Scott's, West's, Clay's and Glencross' Reports.

C. M. Henderson & Co., Manufacturers and Jobbers of BOOTS & SHOES. We have removed to our new and spacious store, Nos. 4, 6 & 8 LAKE STREET, Opposite the Adams House, And are prepared to offer to the SPRING TRADE The Largest and most Complete Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES IN THE COUNTRY. [illegible]

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY LETTER ENVELOPES. [illegible] These Envelopes are now Ready, And for sale at all Offices of the Company west of Buffalo. Price Ten Cents each, which pays in full for the carrying and DELIVERY of all letters not exceeding one half ounce in weight, to and from all offices of the Company in: WESTERN NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, KENTUCKY, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, IOWA, WISCONSIN, and MINNESOTA. [illegible] LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS FOR SAME, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ROSS & GOSSAGE, SUCCESSORS TO W. M. ROSS & CO., At their OLD STAND, 167 and 169 Lake Street. "BARGAINS" From Auction. Plain All-Wool Delaines, Plain All-Wool Delaines, French and Eng. Bombazines AND Tamise Cloths, Plain Black Silks, LARGE DAILY ARRIVALS OF NEW & ELEGANT Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Rich Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Sheetings, Shirtings, Linens, Damasks, House Furnishing, AND General Dry Goods, Of every description, direct from manufacturers, and selling at the Lowest Possible Prices. JUST OPENED A LARGE LOT OF Super. French Sun Umbrellas And Parasols. ROSS & GOSSAGE.

SEEDS! SEEDS! Clover, Timothy, Hungarian, HEMP, RED TOP, &c., &c. ALSO, ONION SETTS, For sale in lots to suit by HUNTINGTON BROTHERS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 125 South Water street.

I. P. FARNUM, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES, 57 Lake Street. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS TWINES AND CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water street, Corner of Wells, Chicago. [illegible] TENTS, AWNINGS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c., &c.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS 40 and 42 Lake Street, Have now in store, and daily arriving, a very large and complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, purchased for cash at favorable periods, whereby we are able to present to our friends and the trade generally, every inducement, both in goods and prices, that can be found East or West. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Chicago. Our firm in St. Louis S. C. DAVIS & CO.

1864. Spring Trade. 1864. Children's Gigs, Cabs, &c., BEADS, BRUSHES AND COMBS, China and Glass Alleys, Marbles, &c., Fishing Tackle, Cutlery, Pocket Books, Canes, Ladies' Baskets, Bird Cages, And the largest stock and greatest variety of TOYS, FANCY GOODS AND YANKEE NOTIONS Ever brought to this market. Send for price list or Call, &c., before ordering elsewhere. All orders filled upon receipt. BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE STREET.

1864.—SPRING TRADE TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Nails, Glass, Fence Wire, Farming Tools, &c., 62 LAKE STREET, Cor. of State, Chicago.

HERRING'S Patent Champion FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. 40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES, 26 Lake Street, Chicago. Chicago Manufacturers.

RUXTON & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, Have this day removed to No. 87 Clark Street, Two doors south of their old office.

REMOVAL.—A. R. Curtiss has removed his WOOD AND COAL YARD [illegible]

New Advertisements.

1864. THE 1864. Western Transportation Company. PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS AND WESTERN EXPRESS. Running over the Erie Railway. [illegible] FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMERS ON THE LAKES. [illegible] CHICAGO & BUFFALO, Touching at RACINE, MILWAUKEE, MACKINAC, DETROIT AND CLEVELAND. [illegible] ERIE RAILWAY [illegible] J. M. TUTTLE, Agent, Foot of State street, Chicago.

IN NEW YORK. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. Auctioneers. AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE AND IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL AND VALUABLE PAINTINGS. [illegible]

UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS Authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864. This Loan bears date March 1st, 1864, is redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable in Coin semi-annually on Bonds over One Hundred Dollars, and semi-annually on all other Bonds. [illegible] The Third National Bank OF CHICAGO. Fiscal Agent of the United States, Is now prepared to receive subscriptions to the new TEN-FORTY LOAN at par, in Treasury Notes or National Currency. [illegible] JAMES H. BOWEN, President. AMOS T. HALL, Vice President.

UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. U. S. Depository [illegible] E. E. BRAINTERD, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN. SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. Designated Depository of the United States. This Bank is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN. [illegible] J. A. ELLIS, President.

A THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLAR STOCK FOR SALE. [illegible] For the City Trade, [illegible]

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE [illegible]

EYE AND EAR.—Deafness, [illegible]

THE BEST FLOUR FOR THE [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The fate of the luckless Roman maiden who was smothered under a pile of shields has befallen the National Currency bill in the House, where the members launched motion after motion at the measure until it got over [illegible] Part of these amendments were [illegible] they were helping Tarpeia set up an [illegible] Part of the motions were [illegible] and "with intent to kill." The measure was voted on again.

Gov. Yates is at this writing safe at home [illegible] New Orleans, which has [illegible] the people of that region the best [illegible] of what a loyal Governor [illegible] It will be seen that the Illinois boys at New Orleans gave him a rousing ovation at [illegible]

The markets were in a flurry yesterday, and a most exciting one for the many interested in the fluctuations noted.

Maryland is passing bravely through her [illegible] She will shortly stand forth a free [illegible] and that through the energetic toil of her sons who have been engaged in the work of her redemption from the curse of chattelism.

We give further and more numerous proofs furnished by the late local elections that the people will cut up the Copperheads, root and branch, wherever opportunity is offered on a [illegible] scale. Meanwhile they are skirmishing with the common enemy in their own neighborhoods, and winning such results as will open the eyes of the friends of the slaveholders who hope to aid Jeff. Davis by controlling and perverting Northern sentiment. By [illegible] we shall move forward the whole [illegible] and not a Copperhead will survive to tell the story of that day. Meanwhile look [illegible] given, numerously [illegible] our own and other States.

The Denver City advices of yesterday tell of the heightening of the gold fever, and the influx of capitalists and capital thitherward. [illegible] gold discoveries are being made, important accessions are promised to the means for mining operations, and altogether the dispatch has a decidedly auriferous [illegible] Let no one of our readers be deceived, however, as to these facts. That news from [illegible] may have a very considerable connection with the speculation mania in Wall street, and further that little men with no capital will stand a poor chance among the schemers that are busy mapping out the whole region in monster companies. It will [illegible] means to insure success in Colorado, and if you have them already, your going [illegible] is at your own option and risk. But [illegible] be deceived by gilt-edged news.

Gov. Dallas, Her Britannic Majesty's representative in British America, has come to [illegible] or more likely has received a hint [illegible] When murderous red-skins [illegible] from reeking slaughter of American [illegible] can over the border under protection of the British Government, and [illegible] troops were stayed on the line, [illegible] a very nice point of national law [illegible] but much as if John was refusing [illegible] to enter his garden patch [illegible] rattlesnake that had just bitten one of the latter's household. Gov. Dallas [illegible] out his mistake, and that his visitors [illegible] of a desirable kind. He now [illegible] authorities that his dominions [illegible] as far as the free shooting of marauding red-skins is concerned. Our [illegible] probably go over the border [illegible] the murderous gang.

Our own dispatches contain intelligence [illegible] casualties—the destruction of a large amount of valuable property [illegible] the burning of a Lower Mississippi steamer, on her way down from [illegible] and saddest of all, a terrific boiler explosion, near Philadelphia, resulting in the loss of seven lives and throwing out of employment several hundred workmen, [illegible] the temporary disabling of the establishment, on which important naval construction [illegible]

[illegible] news from Arkansas gives official [illegible] of a Federal success in Western [illegible] resulting in important capture of [illegible]

[illegible] Banks is on his way South via Cincinnati [illegible] New Orleans on an important [illegible] has been detailed by the [illegible] It is to pass along our lines and [illegible] the temper of the people in the districts now in our possession, to the [illegible] and suggesting means for [illegible] of the remaining obstacles to [illegible] and restoration.

We give in another column a very important and significant array of facts touching the position of the men calling themselves [illegible] in Kentucky, who to save slavery would [illegible] the Union.

[illegible]

[illegible] by St. Paul the work goes bravely on. Nine years of straight, unbroken [illegible] has terminated, and the city of St. Paul is redeemed. That was a victory [illegible] something elsewhere.

[illegible] noble Christian, as well as National [illegible] of elevating and aiding the Freedmen of the South, is the prominent call of the [illegible] Next to the demand for crushing [illegible] of the rebellion, comes [illegible] duty of ministering to the wants of the [illegible] victims of chattelism. The [illegible] Human slavery would be [illegible] of half its force did it leave these oppressed people capable of self-support from [illegible] a system which [illegible] their rights and kept in check their development, that they might [illegible] It is more [illegible] to supply their pressing wants and lead them to a higher plane under [illegible] Our Cairo dispatch announces the [illegible] on the way to Vicksburg, of a party [illegible] from this city, to engage in the labor [illegible] in the field. Let those who go [illegible] be well seconded and [illegible]

CONFLAGRATION IN BOSTON.

[illegible] Loss $300,000.

[illegible]

Explosion.

[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—A man [illegible] a German Bookkeeper [illegible] office, on Dearborn street.

WANTED—Blacksmith's [illegible]

WANTED—On the South [illegible]

WANTED—At John Jones' [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents. First-class [illegible] Address CLARKE & CO. [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—And no humbug! [illegible]

WANTED—Agents in every county [illegible] Engraving of LIEUT. GEN. GRANT [illegible]

WANTED—Two experienced [illegible]

WANTED—500 Agents to sell [illegible] the Great National Weather Indicator. [illegible]

WANTED—Employment. $75 a month. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell [illegible] GOLDEN & SANDERS [illegible] South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Efficient Agents in every county in the Northwest [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $60 per month, and all expenses paid [illegible] the LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]

WANTED—Employment. $75 a month. [illegible] BUTLAR & CO. General Agents, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell Schonberg's HAND ATLAS OF THE WORLD. [illegible] LANDON, Agent, 46 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents throughout the West to sell, by subscription, [illegible] History of the Rebellion [illegible]

WANTED—Gentlemen and ladies [illegible] E. P. CLARK, Box 81, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—For the Government [illegible]

WANTED—Agents in every county [illegible]

WANTED—$75 a Month. [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—One of the finest residence lots on Calumet avenue. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Rent. Lot, house and barn [illegible]

FOR SALE—A very desirable Brick House and Barn [illegible]

FOR SALE—House on Wabash [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Brick dwelling [illegible] Wabash Washington street, corner of [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine residence [illegible] Furniture on South Peoria near Adams [illegible] S. W. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent, [illegible] corner Dearborn and Madison sts.

FOR SALE—Residence Property. MICHIGAN AVENUE—House and lot [illegible] WABASH AVENUE—A first class marble front [illegible] INDIANA, PRAIRIE AND CALUMET AVENUES. [illegible] WEST AND NORTH DIVISIONS.—A [illegible] THOMAS B. BRYAN.

FOR SALE—A neat Cottage [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot on South Clark [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Houses [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Dwelling House [illegible] THOMAS B. BRYAN.

FOR SALE—Brick house and lot [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot, [illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, Office No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible] Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. [illegible] There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

SHALL THE NATIONAL CONVENTION BE POSTPONED?

A number of very respectable journals are advocating a postponement of the Convention which is to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, to be voted for by the loyal people of the Union—among which are the *Evening Post*, N. Y. *Tribune*, Boston *Traveller* and *Journal*, Troy *Whig*, and a few others. The National Committee fixed on Baltimore as the place of the Convention, and June 8th as the time. Objections are made both as to the place and the time. Baltimore is thought to be too far East, and objectionable on some other grounds. But the main objection is as to the time; the claim being that it is too early, and ought to be postponed to the latest possible moment—say some time in September.

1. The reasons given for such postponement are, that as we are on the eve of military undertakings, of which we know not the result, the face of things may be entirely changed between this time and the election; and the nation may desire to change its ruler when it will be too late to do it. In other words, the present favorite of the nation may have become unpopular, and somebody else may be in the full blaze of the favor of the people.

2. Another reason given is, that a National election involves an immense amount of work, money and partisan zeal—a great expense of wind, ink, paper, conventioning and speech-making; and to think of spending the summer in this way, with a terrible war raging in the land, and partisanship and patriotism mingling together, is distressing to contemplate. They would avoid all this by going on with the war, and putting the nomination in abeyance till the last moment, and then take it up and finish it at once.

It is much to be regretted that an endeavor of this kind is on foot. The National Committee, after a fair and full conference and consideration of the case, made the selection as to time and place which they did. As to Baltimore, it is not the place we should have selected; but as it is chosen, no object will be gained by a change. As to the time, it is about five months before the election—a period usually thought none too long. Mr. Lincoln was before nominated in May; but the circumstances were different then.

It is further to be said that in some quarters the delegates to the Convention have already been chosen and received their instructions. In other cases conventions are appointed to select delegates, and the general calculation is made up and fixed. Now to endeavor to effect any important change in the matter will be sure to create suspicions of ulterior objects, and introduce distrust and dissatisfaction. Before any such attempt is made the very gravest reasons ought to be found to exist. Are there any such reasons? If so, we do not see them. As to those which are given, they weigh very lightly indeed.

In regard to the second one—it is true that a violent partisan warfare is to be deprecated while we have a real war on hand. We feel the force of this very much; and were it possible, should wish that the election might go by default. But such a thing is not possible, and we must meet the responsibilities of the situation as best we may. But the question is, if the postponement of a nomination would be anywise likely to prevent the evils which our friends fear, and produce the quietude which they so much desire. We think decidedly not. On the contrary it would intensify the evils many fold. At the time the Convention was fixed upon, but one voice had been heard as to the candidacy—it seemed to be unanimous for Mr. Lincoln. It was therefore thought desirable to bring him formally forward at an early day, so as to quiet all apprehensions of intrigue and satisfy the public in the certainty of his election, so that it might be regarded already as a thing accomplished; and thus give the country full chance to go on with the war, undistracted by any apprehension of its friends that its aims should be turned aside by new men, forcing forward new measures. Were they mistaken in this policy? We believe not. The public voice in regard to Mr. Lincoln has not changed. It has on the contrary grown more emphatic. It has been pronounced from all quarters. Never has so widespread and unmistakable a verdict in favor of a candidate in advance been given since the second election of Washington. The elections which have taken place since it is understood that he is to be the candidate, give most unmistakable indication of the way the wind is blowing.

To unsettle the thing by a postponement, is therefore the very way to unsettle the public confidence, and to produce a tempest to which the presidential canvass will be as nothing. All the politicians will go to scheming from this time forth. Indeed we suppose that to be the very object aimed at; for the papers advocating the postponement are mainly if not all opposed to Mr. Lincoln's nomination. If the Convention meets soon, they see it to be certain that he will be its selection. By postponement, time will be given for agitation, intrigue, working upon the public fears, or hopes, or anticipations, or enthusiasm. A new man may be found—some general or other—and Mr. Lincoln may be defeated. If these journals think, in all this, that anything will be saved in the way of agitation they deceive themselves about as fully as is possible. The way to have a quiet canvass is to meet at the time appointed, nominate Mr. Lincoln, and keep on with the war in the way it is going; and in November elect him. As the case looks now, there would need to be little agitation. His election being a certainty from the time of his nomination, the country would be at rest. What if Copperheads did talk loud, threaten, intrigue, and now and then undertake to bite? Coles county tells us how they will come out of it.

But as to the first reason as above given: It is true that the war involves uncertainty. That is no new thing. Suppose it prospers, and the rebellion wanes under the blows of the Government, as directed by Grant and the other Generals; Mr. Lincoln's popularity will be greatly increased, and the vote will be more unanimous. But suppose it is not very prosperous—that the rebellion has rallied more force than we are aware of, and is able to give us some blows which shall make us see stars? What reason will that be for postponing the choice of President? It may throw, to be sure, a shade of temporary unpopularity over the Administration. But whose chances will it enhance? Where is the candidate, or the party, which will be thrust forward by such a condition of affairs? Even if you suppose the case will be as gloomy as in the summer of 1862, Mr. Lincoln's chances will still be better than those of any other man you can name. For disasters are not going to bring forward candidates. Disasters will put down all military candidates, and the time is too short to produce any other.

But the people have been instructed by events; and their confidence in Mr. Lincoln having been slowly reached, and founded in the attribution to him of solid qualities, will not be likely to waver very much under considerable reverses. His unpopularity in 1862 eventuated in his popularity of 1863; and the people have been able to see that the gloom of 1862 was not the result of any blamable conduct in Mr. Lincoln, but of matters beyond his control; and his plans of 1862 resulted in the successes of 1863. Consequently, we do not believe that the public confidence in him would be withdrawn under any probable reverses of a military kind; because we have learned better how to estimate things than we were able at an earlier period of the war.

Our voice is therefore for the Convention, at the place appointed, at the time designated, with the delegates now chosen and to be chosen. We are for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois—for his measures, his Proclamation of Freedom, his arming the blacks and teaching them to fight; for his mode of reintroducing the old States into the Union, as exemplified in the case of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee. We are against intrigues, wire-pulling, log-rolling—Washington scheming and uneasy politicians, looking always for butter on both sides of their bread, and trying for ever to do something which can not be done.

If there are other candidates when the Convention meets, as there are likely to be, let their claims be fairly considered; let them have all the chances to which they are entitled. And when the nomination is made, let all loyal people give it a calm, resolute and steady support. The more general that support is, the more firm it is, the less need of noisy conventions and partisan machinery to secure an election.

☞ The rumor current about the time of Gen. Sherman's raid, that orders had been issued by Gen. Johnston, commanding the rebel army in front of Chattanooga, requiring all inhabitants of that part of Georgia to withdraw to the south of the Coosa River, is verified by a dispatch published by us on Wednesday. What is the object? It can only mean that the Coosa, with Rome as its key, is to be the line of rebel defence. With this end in view, the country between the Tennessee and the Coosa is to be made a waste—being utterly stripped of inhabitants and of all that can subsist or assist an army—so that the belt of country between our army and theirs shall be as wide as possible; rendering their defence easy, and offence difficult. It would then appear that the rebel tactics in that direction are to be simply defensive. Whether this policy will gain them anything of value, remains to be seen. If it renders their line any more secure, it will have the same effect upon ours also. It will enable us to make Chattanooga as safe as it is capable of being, and to fill it with supplies to any extent. And when they have done their utmost, and we have done the same, the question of advantage will turn on the superiority of the utmost attained by them or us. They will hardly be able to create a desert so wide that we shall not find means to cross it.

President Lincoln and the Governor of Adrianople.

An American missionary was brutally murdered in the Pachalik of Adrianople some two years ago by five brigands. Contrary to all Turkish precedents, Mehemet Kubrisli Pasha pursued these murderers with such energy that three of them were publicly executed in Adrianople, and the other two murdered by private enemies within few months—so that the whole band were extirpated and other bands fled to other parts of the country for fear of meeting with a like fate. In consideration of this summary punishment of the murderers of an American citizen, President Lincoln has sent to the Pasha a magnificent pair of revolvers. They are not only the best of Colt's patent, but are also rare works of art. Months were spent by one of the best artists in New York in ornamenting them with the richest chasing there. They excite the admiration of all who see them. They bear upon the silver mounting, the inscription, "The President of the United States to Kubrisli Pasha, Governor of Adrianople."

☞ How long is Forrest to be let alone in Western Kentucky? Is it decided that he shall be treated as controversialists in religion sometimes treat their opponents, when they think to demolish them by "letting them severely alone?" It is said he is having a good time of it there—is among friends, with enemies enough to plunder and abuse so as to keep his hand in; is conscripting all that remains to be conscripted, picking up horses and goods, recuperating his men and animals at a fine rate; and will probably be ready for work again at an early day. We are not in the strategy, and do not know but it is all right. Perhaps the mud is too deep to pursue him; perhaps there is no force near enough which can be spared to attend to him; perhaps other work is deemed of more importance; perhaps it is thought to be well enough that he shall plunder that benighted region of rebellion, and waste it to the heart's content of its slaveholding rebels; or perhaps rods are silently pickling for his teaching which will do the business for him when once well ready. As a matter of taste it would be well if his doings were looked after.

The Pope.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of March 12, writes:

"Some apprehension, exaggerated of course, has been felt this week for the health of the Pope. On entering St. Peter's on Friday, the 4th, as it is the weekly custom of the Pope, he suffered a little from giddiness, and on returning to the Vatican, says some, he fainted. Certain is it that for three days he had a good deal of fever, and that on Monday night Dr. Viale remained all night with him. At present, however, if answers at the Apostolical Palace can be relied on, he is much better, though erysipelas in one of his legs continues. Seventy-three years are in themselves a malady, and this connected with the menacing symptoms to which His Holiness is more or less subject gives rise on every slight occasion to apprehension or hope, as the case may be, and always to much speculation on the future. That such an event as the one we are now contemplating would lead to any other results than the choice of a successor, I do not imagine, unless the Emperor is bound by any tie of personal affection or honor to the present occupant of St. Peter's chair. A conclave would probably be summoned in nine days after the demise, and the Cardinals, 'full of the Holy Spirit,' would appoint another Pope."

The correspondent adds that it is understood in Rome that Pius IX has drawn up a letter, in which he directs that a conclave shall be summoned in three days after his death, in order to steal a march on the magnates of the church outside of Italy. He has suggested the names of three cardinals, from whom his successor is to be chosen. The writer says there are not more than fourteen cardinals who would be considered eligible, and that the feeling in Rome is in favor of an old man and a monk—an Italian he must be according to a very old law, to continue the long series of monks of that nation who have filled the papal chair for three hundred years; an old man he is desired to be so as to give a chance to ambition in season; a monk, so as to prevent too progressive a policy. The Jesuits are busy with the determination of naming the next Pope.

The St. Louis Election.

The election in St. Louis resulted in a clean Radical majority of 2,507 over the combined force of Conservatives and Copperheads. Below are the returns:

	Thomas.	Wearner.
1st Ward—East	1,064	284
" West	[illegible]	[illegible]
2d Ward—East	[illegible]	111
" West	[illegible]	47
3d Ward—East	[illegible]	[illegible]
" West	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th Ward—East	537	[illegible]
" West	72	[illegible]
5th Ward—East	366	[illegible]
" West	148	[illegible]
6th Ward—East	331	252
" West	[illegible]	9
7th Ward—East	[illegible]	[illegible]
" West	170	[illegible]
8th Ward—East	618	265
" West	266	[illegible]
9th Ward—East	[illegible]	[illegible]
" West	[illegible]	[illegible]
10th Ward—South	[illegible]	[illegible]
" North	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	5,483	2,976
Thomas' majority		2,507

The new City Council stands: Radicals, 18; Conservatives, 2.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—As there exists much misapprehension as to what counties constitute the late Owen Lovejoy's (5th) district, we publish its list viz: Henry, Knox, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam and Stark. All of these counties are decidedly Union in sentiment, with the exception of Peoria, which has always yielded to the dominion of the Copperheads, but we are not without hopes of its entire redemption at the ensuing fall election.

LOOKING BAD FOR RHODE ISLAND.—In the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, on the 31st ult., twenty unhappy pairs were divorced from their lawful life partners. In fourteen out of the twenty cases the dissolution was granted on the petition of the wives, which shows pretty conclusively that the women are a better people in the State than the men.

CHANGE OF POSTMASTERS.—J. L. Braden, Esq., editor of the Joliet *Republican*, has been superseded as Postmaster of Joliet by Horatio N. Marsh. The causes for this change are not made public, but Mr. Braden promises they shall be in a short time. The difficulty is of a local political character.

☞ At a fancy dress ball in Paris, France, recently a lady was seen in a very low-necked dress, wide floating and waving an abundance of green gauze. She was politely asked by a gentleman what she personated. "The sea, Monsieur." "At *low tide* then, Madame." The lady blushed and the gentleman smiled.

☞ Peter Badeau, Esq., the oldest Sunday-school teacher, probably in the United States, if not in the world, died in New York on the 16th ult. He was in his eighty-ninth year, and had been an active Sunday-school teacher from the first formation of Sunday schools in New York city up to the time of his death.

The Color Guard.

The writer of the Color Guard is a preacher. When the great call for men came, in the summer of 1862, he was settled over a New England parish. It was a fine parish, he was a Harvard man and a fine preacher, with fine prospects in his profession. It would have been natural for such a man, if he made up his mind, to enter the army to seek a fine position. This was what he did seek—that is, he sought to be a common soldier in the army of the American Republic, as his great-grandfather was who fought at Concord. And so turning a deaf ear to all offers of advancement, he enlisted with his younger brother—"Ed."—in the color guard of the [illegible] regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. I remember meeting "Ed." during that summer; a slender, handsome lad, who used to come into the house like a whirl of sunshine, the Benjamin and darling of the home. He soon droops under the heavy dews of Louisiana, dies, and is buried; his brother clinging tenderly to him while he lives, and then planting roses and laying the choicest sod he can find on his grave.

The Color Guard is the story of this young soldier, who when he had buried "Ed" fought through the campaign that ended with the fall of Port Hudson, and was as an Irish comrade testifies "as tough as a biled owl." The book is full of the spirit and life of the men. The pictures of camp and field, sharp and true, full of good stories of the men, bears testimony as all the records of the war do, to the steady, useful qualities of the negroes wherever they were tried; to the prompt and large assistance of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is just such a book as our friends across the water ought to read, to show what sort of men is to be found in the ranks on our side in this war, as well as our generals to suggest the question if men like this leave study and pulpit to fight it as a common soldier, how long will it be before the North is ready to admit the claims of the South and her backers at home and abroad?

R. C.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Copperhead Programme—They want McClellan at Washington—The Enrollment of Illinois—Union Districts Ahead—Gen. Grant at Norfolk.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1864.

THE COPPERHEAD PROGRAMME—THEY WANT M'CLELLAN AT WASHINGTON.

You have no doubt noticed articles in the N. Y. *Herald*, which counseled Gen. Grant to assume the dictatorship of the country. One of these editorials went on to state, that he had now a chance to make himself "a Bonaparte without his ambition, a Cromwell without his want of honesty, and a Cæsar without his want of patriotism." Other editorials of the same character appeared at different times. These are straws thrown out by that paper occasionally, to indicate the current of popular sentiment. They are feelers of the public pulse, and let me say have their origin in movements below the surface of public opinion. The time was, when his friends say, and when even those who are not his friends, think Gen. McClellan might have made himself dictator. But the friends of little Mac say the trouble with him is, that he is always putting off till to-morrow, what he should do to-day. So he let "I dare not wait upon I would," and so the golden moment slipped away. Still his friends do not altogether despair that he will not yet answer their purpose. Grant they distrust. He has really no political aspirations. If he would not throw the Presidency over his shoulder, at least he would not do the political wire pulling necessary to secure it. And as to the Dictatorship and Gen. Grant, it may do for Bennett to advise it in his newspaper, but what man is there in the entire copperhead party from Fernando Wood down to Sunset Cox, who would dare even hint the treason to him? Thus the copperheads find themselves once more thrown back upon their first love, little Mac; and in order to prepare for all eventualities, they are now eagerly seeking to influence Gen. Grant, at least through those who are supposed to be his friends, especially in the army, to give McClellan a military command. *Even the unimportant position of the command of Washington and its defences would be acceptable!* I see that the reports are flying thick and fast all over the country, that Gen. Grant and his staff, (especially the staff,) are friends of the "Little Napoleon," and that they desire him to have a command. The object of this, (whether there is truth in the statement or not) is to get up a public feeling in favor of the movement, and against the Administration, which is accused of prohibiting Gen. Grant from appointing him. It has also been stated (and since contradicted) that Mr. Blair, in the Cabinet, is in favor of Gen. McClellan having a command. In fact every possible means are being resorted to by the Copperheads in order to get McClellan into the field again, and especially to have him placed in command of Washington. This is a part, and it will be seen as I proceed, a very essential part, in the Copperhead programme for the Presidential campaign. Let us see what the other, on which this is dependent, is. For some time past the Copperheads in Congress, especially those from the border States, have been denouncing what they style the usurpations of the Administration in unmeasured terms. Salsbury calls the President a usurper and a traitor to the Constitution. Garret Davis does the same. They charge that he has carried the elections in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky by the bayonets of the army. The Copperheads of other States charge he has succeeded in the same way in Ohio, New Hampshire, &c. Thus they assert that constitutional government has been set at naught or destroyed in the country, and that the President and his Cabinet are at this moment as despotic as Louis Napoleon of France or Alexander of Russia. The corollary to all this, of course, is that there can be no hope of success for the opposition in the ordinary and Constitutional modes of political procedure, and that consequently extraordinary and exceptional means are necessary and legal, and perfectly justifiable under the circumstances of the country. Indeed, the Copperheads are already making up their minds to defeat in the next Presidential election, but they are also making up their minds to look upon that defeat as to be accomplished by unconstitutional means, and therefore to be regarded in advance as illegal, and not to be unresistingly submitted to. In Saturday's New York *World*, a paper which takes to Copperheadism in apparently its mildest form, I find the following:

"The problem of the result of the coming Presidential election seems to me so plain a problem, that every Democratic newspaper ought to state it to its readers in its plainest words. It is simply this: That if the votes of the non-seceded States are to create the result, the nominee of the Chicago Convention will be almost surely chosen; but if borne electoral votes are to be received and counted by the House of Representatives, now or hereafter pretended to be cast by the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, (I believe it is proposed also to erect an East Tennessee,) then it is probable that Mr. Lincoln will be declared elected by this small House, and the usurpation thus perpetrated will be attempted to be forced upon the people by means of the great standing army of which he is the Commander-in-Chief. I appeal to any one of your readers if I have not stated the question precisely as it has occurred to him.

"Are the Democracy ready to acquiesce, if beaten at the Presidential election, by such infamous frauds as this? That is the question to be duly considered for the next eight or nine months."

Thus not only by speeches of Copperhead Senators and Members of Congress, but by the newspapers of that party, are the masses of the Copperheads being prepared for what may be declared by the leaders "the necessity of the situation;" for that civil war in the North which has been so many times threatened and invoked for the benefit of the Southern rebels. Now, I would ask, has this attempt to put Gen. McClellan in command of Washington and its defences anything to do with the denunciation of the President as a usurper by Senators and Members of Congress; with those articles of the New York *Herald* calling upon Gen. Grant to assume the dictatorship; with those attempts of the copperhead press to frustrate the action of the people in the next Presidential contest; and those denunciations of the result of that action, which it is alleged is to be accomplished by unconstitutional means? I leave the answer to the serious consideration of the people. When I hear it said here in private that Mr. Lincoln cannot hold his seat for six weeks if he is re-elected; that there is no government in the United States any more; that despotism worse than that of Austria and Russia prevails here, &c., and I read the articles with which the copperhead newspapers daily teem, I feel that it is my duty to call the attention of the Union people to this dangerous aspect of affairs. Under the apparent calm on the surface of the copperhead organization, there burns fires which may at any moment become raging volcanoes to desolate and destroy the land.

THE ENROLLMENT OF ILLINOIS—UNION DISTRICTS AHEAD.

The telegraph has committed some errors in transmitting the enrollment figures, and I take the opportunity to send you the correct statement, taken from the books in the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Districts.	Total No. enrolled in district, including classes 1 and 2.	Quota under the call of 500,000.	Excesses under the 500,000 call.	Quota under the 200,000 call.	Present excess over all calls.
1	33,471	5,437	5,086	2,175	2,911
2	15,869	2,554	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	19,508	3,169	2,413	[illegible]	1,144
4	21,495	3,490	2,059	[illegible]	667
5	22,750	3,696	1,999	[illegible]	455
6	18,539	3,011	2,013	1,204	809
7	21,112	3,434	2,167	1,374	793
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	18,589	3,021	1,701	1,209	533
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,044	1,500	541
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	46,309	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It has been asserted by the Copperhead prints that the Democratic districts furnished more men than the Republican. The above figures altogether disprove these assertions and place the boot upon the other leg. With a population of 114,121 subject to draft the Union districts have furnished an excess over their full quotas of 6,407 men; while the Copperhead districts, with a population of 170,942 have only furnished an excess of 6,029. This is a great difference in favor of the Union counties, especially also when it is considered that the large cities and the manufacturing communities, which are not capable of turning out as great a proportion of arms bearing population as the agricultural, are in the Union districts.

GEN. GRANT AT NORFOLK.

The Lieutenant General and staff have not yet returned from Norfolk, where he is consulting with Gen. Butler, doubtless as to future operations. Gen. W. F. Smith it is stated will have a command in that department. I am more and more convinced that Gen. Grant will not make a general movement with a less force than 200,000, and that a fair proportion of those will be veteran Western troops. The rebels are reported as destroying the railroad between Fredericksburg and Hanover Junction. This would indicate that they do not mean to defend the line of the Rappahannock at that point, and indeed an ultimate intention to retire behind their fortifications at Richmond.

F.

THE COLES CO. EMEUTE.

What a local Democratic Organ Says.

[From the Charleston (Coles Co.) Ledger, Dem.]

"The rebels were supplied with arms from a wagon in the street, brought there expressly for their use. Their attack was made upon the soldiers as we have stated, but it seems was intended by them to extend to *Undersigned Democratic* citizens who seemed to go the whole road with [illegible]

[illegible]

"Let us pause [illegible]

once, a regiment of men organized in our county? Colonel Brooks has authority to get up a regiment, and for several days been trying to get men. Let us then wait upon you, the loyal portion of our county—you, and our State, to arms! to arms! Come up at once, and let us crush the rebellion all over our land."

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

The Conference Plan—French Note on England's Proposition.

The following circular note has been addressed by M. Drouyn de L'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French diplomatic agents abroad:

SIR: You will doubtless have learned that the English government has made at Vienna and at Berlin the proposal of a conference, to be held immediately, to take into consideration measures of a nature to re-establish peace between the two great German Powers and Denmark. Similar overtures have been made at Copenhagen.

The British Cabinet is of the opinion that the conference might be held without an armistice. Should the governments adhere to this proposal, the government of her Majesty would invite France, Russia and Sweden, as also the Germanic Confederation, to appoint plenipotentiaries at once.

We have reason to believe that the Cabinets of Vienna and of Berlin are inclined to give their consent to the idea of such a conference. We moreover believe that the Court of Austria continues to consider the Treaty of 1852 as the proper basis for deliberations.

The principle of the integrity of the Danish monarchy has been admitted in the identical declarations of the two German Courts, under date of the 31st of January, and, according to the formal assurances made by the Austrian Cabinet, that principle remains under the safe keeping of Europe. The hostilities have not invalidated the stipulations which bind Austria and Prussia not only towards Denmark, but towards other Powers.

Austria only claims her liberty of action in so much as concerns the transaction which took place in 1851-52 between Germany and Denmark relative to the position of the duchies to the monarchy, and to the relations which previously existed between Holstein and Schleswig. We have no reason to suppose that the views of the Prussian Cabinet are different, but we have still to see how the proposal of England will be received by the Danish Government and by the German Confederation. As far as we can judge, Denmark seems inclined to insist upon an armistice before agreeing to any negotiation, and it is to be feared that in that country the refusal to grant an armistice will be regarded as an intention on the part of the German Powers to achieve the destruction of the Danish army to render the conditions of peace more severe.

On the other hand, the German Confederation has taken up a view which differs essentially from that of Austria and Prussia. The Diet was not a party to the treaty of London, and denies its validity. It is at the present moment actually considering a report from its committees, which contains conclusions contrary to the integrity of the Danish monarchy. It is therefore difficult to foresee whether the proposal of England will be favorably received at Copenhagen and at Frankfort.

As far as we ourselves, sir, are concerned, we have not yet been offered an opportunity of expressing our views. The English Cabinet will not address itself to the neutral Powers until it has obtained the consent of the belligerents. The report that we have taken part in these steps is consequently false; but it is with regret that we have seen this war break out, and, faithful to the principles which actuate us, we shall be happy to second any efforts that may be made to put an end to it.

Should the government of her Britannic Majesty receive the desired adhesions, and bring the proposal in question under our notice, we shall be found ready to participate in any serious attempt at pacification. I am, etc.

DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

PARIS, February 27, 1864.

Report of Health Officer.

The following official report of the Health Officer at Natchez, is, to say the least, both amusing and original:

NATCHEZ, MISS., March 16, 1864.

Major J. B. Whiting, Surgeon in Chief, Post Natchez:

SIR: I have the honor to report for fifteen days ending March 15, 1864, that theatres of Heffelinger and Stiller, on Main street, were closed between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. March 9, for violation of General Health Orders Nos. 1 and 3, since which occurrence the sanitary condition of their premises has been scrupulously observed. A very cozy house on Pine street was found to be occupied by a widow lady, three daughters and seven handsome little pigs. The compatibility of feeling between the families was surprisingly good. I do not know that they all ate from the same platter, yet they shared the same room. In anticipation of a quarrel between them, I politely suggested the propriety of an immediate separation. The mother sternly refused to allow a tear in the parting, but furiously ripped open a bed-tick and threw the feathers all over me, and but for the opportune assistance of her daughters, who seemed to appreciate my official capacity and the realities of the occasion, the scene might have been greatly aggravated.

Thirty-two carcases of mules and horses have been buried, and the bodies of nine deceased contrabands. Fourteen sewers opened and rebuilt. One hundred and twenty loads of filth removed from the streets and alleys. Dispersed the inmates of one house of ill repute. Sent to contraband encampment ninety-five idle or illegitimately employed negroes. Vaccinated one hundred and thirty soldiers and eighteen citizens. Sent to Post Hospital twenty-nine cases of small-pox, which is only about one-third the number for the fifteen days ending February 29. I am, Major, your willing servant,

A. W. KELLY,
Surgeon and Health Officer.

The Cincinnati Election.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

For years Cincinnati has not had so quiet an election as that of yesterday. A light vote was cast, and in the forenoon the Union vote fell off more than the Democratic. Contrary to the usual expectation, the Union majority is unprecedentedly large, footing up 4,681 against 1,149 last spring. We gain a Trustee of Water Works, Kessler, vice Eckert, Dem.; a Director of City Infirmary, Wyman, vice Armstrong, Dem.; a City Commissioner, Lawrence, vice Tiernon, Dem.; and a Councilman in the Third Ward, Spencer Smith, vice Schultz, Dem. The Council stands this year 24 Union to 8 Democratic, against 23 Union to 9 Democratic last year. The School Board is unchanged, politically, but receives a decided accession in talent by the election of Messrs. Rickoff and O'Kane, from the First and Twelfth Wards.

Comparing the vote yesterday with that of a year ago, we note the following changes:

The First ward falls off 351 from the vote of last year and gives a Union gain of 247. The Second ward falls off 448, and gives a Union loss of 38. The Third ward falls off 153, and gives a Union gain of 463. The Fourth ward falls off 649, and gives a Union gain of 455. The Fifth ward falls off 364, and gives a Union gain of 56. The Sixth ward falls off 531, and gives a Union gain of 261. The Seventh ward falls off 398, and gives a Union gain of 54. The Eighth ward falls off 788, and gives a Union gain of 194. The Ninth ward falls off 821, and gives a Union gain of 347. The Tenth ward falls off 634, and gives a Union gain of 198. The Eleventh ward falls off 797, and gives a Union gain of 363. The Twelfth ward falls off 1,257, and gives a Union gain of 557. The Thirteenth ward falls off 310, and gives a Union gain of 186. The Fourteenth ward falls off 615, and gives a Union loss of 63. The Fifteenth ward gives a Union gain of 58. The Sixteenth ward falls off 816, and gives a Union gain of 263. The Seventeenth ward falls off 309, and gives a Union gain of 139.

The total vote this year is not far from 15,080, with a Union majority of 4,681.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Dutch ship Cornelia sailed from San Francisco Monday for Hong Kong with $350,000 in treasure.

—A petition is to be presented to the New York Legislature to make the New York free academy a free college.

—Philadelphia offers $1,000,000 for buildings if Pennsylvania will move the State capital there from Harrisburg.

—A meeting was lately held at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to discuss planting interests and form planters' societies.

—A concert lately given by Mrs. August Belmont, of New York, in her own house, for the Sanitary Commission, netted $1,500.

—A male infant not over two days old was found at Albany the other day, murdered with a hatchet and cut up into fourteen pieces.

—The department of the Medical Purveyor at Washington occupies five buildings, employs 25 persons, and sent out last year medical stores to the amount of $5,000,000.

—Columbia College, New York, is about to follow the example of Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth in the establishment of a scientific department, to be called a school of applied sciences.

—August Belmont, the New York banker, and Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is going to open his private picture gallery for the whole of next week in aid of the Sanitary Commission.

—Crowds called together by the announcements of meetings of Lieut. Gen. Grant, Gen. McClellan and Admiral Paulding at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to arrange for a great expedition, and that nickel cents would be exchanged for greenbacks at one of the banks, were the leading April Fool hoaxes in New York on the 1st inst.

—Dr. Paul Swift, of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, lately discovered that sulphuretted hydrogen, in carbon, forms a very explosive compound, it having blown a hole through a thick oaken bench, upon which the first experiment was tried. It is said that the substance will be an excellent substitute for gunpowder.

—It is stated that a large quantity of green tea was bought from the Bohemian wreck at $1.00 a chest. The chests were water tight or nearly so. The New Yorker took the tea to his own city, sold it for $1.50 per lb., and made $7,500 in the operation.

—The Bangor *Times* says a young lady threw herself into the Kenduskeag, near Morris' Mills, a few days since. She went down once, but on coming up gave an involuntary scream, which called the attention of persons near by, who rescued her with some difficulty. Disappointed affection is the alleged cause.

—A Portland paper states a singular fact in connection with the losses of ocean steamships belonging to the Montreal line. It seems that in every instance the vessel that has taken back to Liverpool the effects of a wrecked steamer of this line has been the next in succession to become a victim.

—Frenchmen may be curious to know their strength in the world's population. From very accurate statistics, we can state that in the New and the Old World there are a [illegible] [illegible] with 500,000 active members. [illegible] have withdrawn is nearly 1,000,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1864.

There is no change to note in money matters. The demand upon bankers is very large, but they are enabled to meet it, and hope to continue to do so. There seems no disposition to deviate from the usual rate of 10 per cent. Exchange remains as before noted. The transfers are large, but all regular customers can get what they want at the usual quotations—1/4 per cent. premium. Outsiders are not recognized by the larger bankers—the brokers entertain them for about 1/2. The buying price is steady, although the latter figure is rarely paid. Exchange upon currency uses up as much as good currency that the credits are procurable.

The gold gamblers are again having it all their own way in New York, and they carried the price to-day up to 169. The measures passed by Congress to suppress these evil practices seem to prove ineffective and unsuccessful, so does also the measure lately planned by Mr. Chase to sell currencies at a figure below the market value of gold. The gamblers have been quiet until Mr. Chase has fixed his price for the day, and then they push it and make all. We suppose we must submit to this pernicious control of the bargain, and let them shake the backbone of the Republic, until Gen. Grant shall strike a fierce blow and knock the Confederacy into pieces. When this is done, the unscrupulous, unrelenting vultures will be driven from the vitals of the suffering country upon which they are now feeding. Let us hope and pray for the good time coming.

The following is the range of gold in New York to-day, as telegraphed to James Boyd, Esq.: [illegible]

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.—The subscriptions at the Second National Bank to-day foot up $30,900, and an aggregate of $125,000 for five days, or since the books were open. The subscriptions received for the same loan by the First National Bank up to to-day, aggregate $66,000.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MCGREGOR.—The First National Bank of McGregor, Iowa, with a capital of $50,000, will the privilege of increasing it to $100,000, has been established. The officers and stockholders of the new bank are the same as the McGregor Branch of the State Bank.

The following National Banks have been established since March 1, 1864:

[illegible]

Total number of banks established to April 1, 1864, 487.

The total imports at New York for the week compare as follows with former returns:

[illegible]

The imports of foreign dry goods continue large, the total for the week being nearly three millions.

[illegible]

AUDITOR'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT.—Statement of the securities and circulation of the Banks of Illinois as they existed on the 4th day of April, 1864.

[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, AUDITOR'S OFFICE. I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the securities and circulation of the Banks of the State of Illinois, as the same appears from the books in my office.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.

New York Stock Market—April 6.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1864.

[illegible]

There was an active demand for Flour to-day and the market advanced [illegible] bri—with sales of about [illegible] brls, at [illegible] for White Winter extras; [illegible] for Spring extras; and [illegible] for Spring supers—the market closing firm and rather bare of desirable lots.

There was an active shipping and speculative demand for Wheat, and the market shows a further advance of [illegible]—with liberal transactions at [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; [illegible] for No. 2 Spring; and [illegible] for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm.

The was less inquiry for Corn, however, and the market ruled 1/2c lower—with sales of new No. 1 at [illegible]; No. 2 corn at [illegible]; and Rejected Corn at [illegible]. A cargo of new River Corn (No. 2) was sold at [illegible] f. o. b., and [illegible] bu at 84c afloat.

Oats opened buoyant and active at an advance of [illegible] per bushel; but towards the close the demand fell off, and prices fell back slightly and closed weak—with sales of No. 1 at [illegible], and No. at [illegible]—the market closing at [illegible] for No.

Rye was in better request, and about [illegible] bu changed, with sales of No. 1 at [illegible].

There was also a more active demand for Barley, and the market advanced about 2c per bu, with sales of No. 2 at [illegible] in store. Sample lots were also in good demand and firm, with sales at [illegible].

There was quite an active speculative demand for Highwines to-day, and the market opened at [illegible], and closed on 'Change at [illegible], with sales of [illegible] brls.

Provisions were buoyant and active, and prices ruled higher. [illegible]

[illegible]

LATER.

In the afternoon and evening, owing to the further advance of gold, the general markets were [illegible] and buoyant. [illegible]

Internal Improvements for National Defence.—The President, on the [illegible] ult., communicated to Congress the report of Mr. C. B. [illegible] [illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1864.

The market for Dry Goods during the past week has been active and excited. Owing to a panic which took place in New York, during which standard Brown Sheetings fell to 40c, prices here have fallen 1/2c per yard,—the best qualities being now quoted at 45c. At the close, however, and the advance in gold, the market is considerably firmer, and an advance is looked for by many. Prints are in good demand and active at former prices—some brands being quoted a shade lower. Brown Goods of all kinds are steady at former rates. Woolen cloths are active and firm. We quote:

[illegible]

Review of the New York Grocery Market—April 1.

[From the N. Y. Shipping List.]

COFFEE.—The Coffee market since our last has been quiet, the transactions being unimportant, but we notice no decline in prices, holders generally evincing a firm feeling. [illegible]

Stock in New York, April 1—

[illegible]

Philadelphia Provision Market—April 4.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Cattle Market—April 4.

[illegible]

New York Seed Market—April 4.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Grocery Market—April 4.

Sugar and Coffee are very scarce and firm; small sales of the former are making at [illegible] for Cuba, and Rio Coffee at [illegible].

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle during the day amount to about 400 head. Shipments [illegible] head. With a very limited supply there is but little appearance of activity observable in the market, the transactions being necessarily of so restricted a character. For shipping and Government cattle there appears to be a better demand, and the tone of the market since Saturday has considerably improved. The entered sales amount to 319 head at [illegible] [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs during the day amount to about 1,900 head, and the shipments to 500 head. [illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1864.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS—[illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BEANS—Market quiet and nominal at [illegible] for good to prime, and [illegible] for common to medium.

COFFEE—Market very active and firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES—In fair demand and moderate supply. Prices firm and unchanged. Lemons and Oranges in good supply and tolerably active at present quotations. HICKORY NUTS quiet and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

DRIED FRUIT—APPLES—The supply continues light, and the market is very firm. [illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

IRON—[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

CARBON OILS—There has been an improved inquiry for Carbon oils, and with a fair demand the market is steady and firm at previous quotations. [illegible]

OILS—Linseed Oil—market firm but rather quiet. Other descriptions are unchanged. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, [illegible]

Mess Pork—In active demand and firm. [illegible]

Prime Mess Pork—In active demand and advanced. [illegible]

Bulk Meats—Scarce and firm. [illegible]

Pickled Meats—[illegible]

Lard—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

MAPLE SUGAR—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—There is more activity in the market and prices generally are very firm with an upward tendency. [illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair supply and active. Previous quotations steady. [illegible]

WOOL—Market quiet and inactive. [illegible]

WOOD—In fair demand and steady at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....April 6.

[illegible]

CLEARED.....April 6.

[illegible]

Navigation on Lake Erie.

[From the Toledo Blade, 5th.]

From all accounts there is a fair prospect that navigation on Lake Erie will be open in a few days. The ice at the lower end of the lake is represented as very thin and spongy, and will soon be broken up by the strong northeast wind now prevailing. Some who should have conversed with one of the opinion, that a propeller would have experienced little difficulty on Saturday in reaching [illegible], from above, and that a propeller would have been forced to Dunkirk. A warm rain, with a little wind, would soon cause all the ice in the lake to disappear.

Miscellaneous.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT excels every other remedy for the cure of

ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,
COUGHS AND COLDS,
CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

Hundreds of other remedies have been lauded and extolled to the skies, but having no virtue to sustain them, have sunk into oblivion, while JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has steadily increased in popularity, until now there is scarcely an inhabitable part of the globe where it is not used and highly appreciated.

Here is a portion of the testimony:

"COULD NOT SPEAK ABOVE MY BREATH."

Mr. O. TYNDALL, of Loomis Mills, Ill., writing January 5th, 1862:

[illegible]

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF AFFORDED IN PLEURISY.

Mr. W. HOSKINS, of South Yarra, Australia, writes October 8th, 1862:

[illegible]

A CONSUMPTIVE RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Mrs. HANNAH J. PUGH, of [illegible], Sullivan County, Indiana, writes, under date of July 6, 1862:

[illegible]

IMMEDIATE AND PERMANENT RELIEF.

Mr. J. B. FISHER, of St. Johnsville, Montgomery County, New York, writes:

[illegible]

"COMPLETELY CURED MY COLD."

Rev. D. F. HEDDEN, Pastor of the first Baptist Church, Camden, N. J., writes:

[illegible]

"HOARSE, HOLLOW COUGH."

Rev. NELSON COOK, of Bergen, N. J., writes:

"A young man living in my house was taken with a violent cold, which settled upon his lungs, causing a coarse, hollow cough, accompanied by a burning fever. This continued for more than two weeks, when I commenced giving your Expectorant and Pills, according to directions, much against the will of some of my neighbors. In the course of two or three days he began to improve, and in two weeks was about, and was soon, well."

Mr. ANDREW GOWANLOCK, of Dayfield, C. W.

"Jayne's Expectorant has effectually cured me of a violent attack of inflammation of the lungs."

A VIOLENT COUGH OF LONG CONTINUANCE.

Mr. ALFRED A. FORD, of Milton, Nova Scotia writes:

[illegible]

SPITTING OF BLOOD, WITH HECTIC FEVER.

Rev. A. WIBERG, writing from Wittingen, Hanover, says:

[illegible]

SAVED ONE LIFE AT LEAST.

Mr. A. D. LIGHT, of River Styx, Ohio, writes:

[illegible]

This Expectorant and all of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines are sold in Chicago by [illegible]

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated

TOILET SOAP.

[illegible]

GRAIN DRYING.—I am now [illegible]

Perfect Grain Dryer,

[illegible]

J. R. TALBOT.

GRAIN DRYING A SUCCESS.

[illegible]

SYLVESTER MARSH.

Commission Merchants.

FARMERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Corn,
Wheat,
Rye,
Oats,
Barley,
Flour,
Beef,
Pork,
Lard,

TALLOW, HIDES, SEEDS, WOOL, AND HOGS, &c., &c.,

And who will consign such and all other

COUNTRY PRODUCE

TO

DEXTER & TROWBRIDGE,

Commission Merchants, 242 South Water Street, Chicago,

[illegible]

DEXTER & TROWBRIDGE.

Chicago, March 26, 1864.

SAMUEL SHACKFORD, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, [illegible]

T. MAPLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 110 South Water street, Chicago. [illegible]

T. MAPLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, City Buildings, 16 South [illegible]

OBER, ATWATER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, [illegible]

GEORGE M. HOW (Late SHACKFORD & HOW), Commission Merchant, OFFICE No. 1, 46 Lasalle Street, Chicago. ☞ Prompt personal attention paid to the purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Live Stock, Salt, Lumber, &c. [illegible]

HOPPOCK, GLENN & CO., JOBBERS OF GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Marble Stores, 18 and 20 Vesey street, (Adjoining Astor House and opp. St. Paul's) New York City.

MOSES A. HOPPOCK, late of Hoppock, [illegible]
JAMES K. GLENN, late of [illegible]
AUGUSTUS A. COMSTOCK, late with [illegible]
L. B. OTIS & Co., Chicago.
H. & A. KERF.

Dry Goods.

102 LAKE STREET. 102

E. A. HAYT & CO.,

HAVE OPENED A

BRANCH HOUSE IN CHICAGO

FOR THE SALE OF

LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

DEALERS CAN BUY AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES, SAVING FREIGHT AND OTHER EXPENSES.

THE LATEST PARIS STYLES WILL BE INTRODUCED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

N. B.—THE CITY TRADE MAY DEPEND ON OBTAINING ALL THE RICHEST PATTERNS AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT. [illegible] NEW YORK, AND 102 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

FOR CASH.

We have in Store,

FOR SPRING TRADE,

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Stripes and Denims, Prints, F & M Cambrics, And Summer [illegible], Apron Checks, Bleached Goods, Delaines, FRESH SPRING STYLE OF Dress Goods.

Also, a Full Assortment of

WOOLENS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

All of which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

[illegible] WE CAN AND WILL offer inducements to close buyers that cannot fail to please.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO.

Cedron Bitters.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860—X.

[illegible]

PLANTATION BITTERS,

[illegible]

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

[illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

April.

[illegible]

Afflicted Read.

UPHAM'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is warranted to cure [illegible]

[illegible]

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

[illegible]

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Soldiers' Special Notice.

[illegible] HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. [illegible]

To Consumptives.

[illegible]

Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

Doctor Thomson.

[illegible]

Physiological View of Marriage.

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

Removals.

REMOVAL.—J. Leduc, late of Leduc & Gibbs, has removed to 211 South Water Street, (up-stairs), [illegible]

REMOVAL.

FARGO & BILL,

have removed from [illegible] Lake street to their new DOUBLE STORE,

Nos. 48 & 50 Wabash Avenue,

Next south of Cooley, Farwell & Co.

[illegible]

KIP AND CALF WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible] SPRING TRADE.

[illegible]

FARGO & BILL.

Drugs and Chemicals.

H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

[illegible] Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

[illegible]

Announcements.

CANDIDATE FOR STATE AUDITOR.

[illegible]

MANY REPUBLICANS.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

FARMERS' MERCHANTS [illegible]

HAVE FOR SALE

Corn,
Wheat,
Rye,
Oats,
Barley,
Flour,
Beef,
Pork,
Lard,

TALLOW, HIDES, SEEDS, Wool, [illegible] AND HIDES, &c., [illegible]

And who will consign such and all other

COUNTRY PRODUCE

TO

DEXTER & TROWBRIDGE,

Commission Merchants, [illegible] Water Street, Chicago.

[illegible]

Chicago, March 28, 1864. DEXTER & TROWBRIDGE.

SAMUEL SHACKFORD, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Board of Trade Building. [illegible]

T. MAPLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] South Water street, Chicago. T. MAPLE. [illegible]

T. MAPLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, City Buildings, [illegible] South Commercial st., St. Louis. T. MAPLE. [illegible]

OBER, ATWATER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, [illegible] Natchez street, New Orleans, La. ALBERT G. OBER & FRANK D. ATWATER. E. F. OBER & Co., St. Louis.

GEORGE M. HOW, (Late SHACKFORD & HOW.) Commission Merchant, OFFICE No. 1, 46 Lasalle Street, Chicago. [illegible] Prompt personal attention paid to the sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Live Stock, Salt, Lumber, &c. [illegible] merchants and bankers of the city.

HOPPOCK, GLENN & CO., JOBBERS OF GROCERIES, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Marble Stores, 18 and 20 Vesey street, (Adjoining Astor House and opp. St. Paul's Church,) New York City.

[illegible]

Dry Goods.

102 LAKE STREET. 102

E. A. HAYT & CO., HAVE OPENED A BRANCH HOUSE IN CHICAGO FOR THE SALE OF LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

DEALERS CAN BUY AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES, SAVING FREIGHT AND OTHER EXPENSES.

THE LATEST PARIS STYLES WILL BE INTRODUCED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

N.B.—THE CITY TRADE MAY DEPEND ON OBTAINING ALL THE RICHEST PARIS NOVELTIES AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT. [illegible] NEW YORK, AND 102 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO., SUCCESSORS TO COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, FOR CASH.

We have in Store, FOR SPRING TRADE, A VERY LARGE STOCK OF Sheetings, Shirtings and Drills, Stripes and Denims, Prints, F & M Cassimeres, And Summer Stuffs, Apron Checks, Bleached Goods, Delaines, FRESH SPRING STYLES OF Dress Goods.

Also, a Full Assortment of WOOLENS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, All of which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. [illegible] FARWELL, FIELD & CO.

Cedron Bitters.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

[illegible]

DYSPEPSIA

[illegible]

Medical Notices.

[illegible]

PLANTATION BITTERS.

[illegible]

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. Marlow.

[illegible]

April.

[illegible]

Afflicted Read.

[illegible]

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

[illegible]

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Soldiers' Special Notice.

[illegible]

To Consumptives.

[illegible]

Doctor Thomson.

[illegible]

Physiological View of Marriage.

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

Removals.

REMOVAL.—J. Leduc, late of [illegible] 211 South Water Street, (up stairs). [illegible]

REMOVAL. FARGO & BILL, [illegible] 46 & 50 Wabash Avenue, [illegible] CALF WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES. [illegible] SPRING TRADE. [illegible] FARGO & BILL.

Drugs and Chemicals.

[illegible] REED & CO., [illegible] DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, [illegible] Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Announcements.

CANDIDATE FOR STATE [illegible]

[illegible]

SCALES.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

UNION PLANKROAD COMPANY. Chicago, March 31st, 1864. On and after the 10th day of April, the notes of the UNION PLANKROAD COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA, Will not be paid out by us or received on deposit.

[illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Richard J. [illegible]

BANKING, At 30 PINE STREET, in the city of New York, UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF RICH, SHERMAN & CO., will pay particular attention to the Collection of Notes, Drafts, &c., and to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS. Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight. [illegible]

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, 5 South Clark St., Loomis Buildings. [illegible] BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President. [illegible] HUTCHINGS BADGER, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. 156 LAKE STREET. Original and Subscribed Capital, - - $500,000. JAS. S. BOWEN, President. AMOS T. HALL, Vice President. IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, Southwest cor. Lake and Clark-sts. CAPITAL, - - - $500,000. E. AIKEN, President. SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't. E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

NEW YORK WAREHOUSE AND SECURITY COMPANY. Office, No. 26 Pine street, opposite U. S. Sub-Treasury Building. Cash Capital, $1,000,000. This Company, with a paid up capital of a HALF MILLION DOLLARS, is now prepared to transact a Banking, Trust, Agency and Commission Business, And to receive the accounts of WESTERN BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, and others on favorable terms. [illegible] THEODORE CRANE, Pres. F. J. OGDEN, Sec.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF Comptroller of the Currency. WASHINGTON, February 1st, 1864. [illegible] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. SUCCESSOR TO J. A. ELLIS & CO. [illegible] Office Northwest corner of Lake and Clark Streets. J. A. ELLIS, President. [illegible]

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," [illegible] E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Robacks Stomach Bitters.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD, BUT ROBACK'S ARE BETTER."

Roback's Stomach Bitters.
Roback's Stomach Bitters.
Roback's Stomach Bitters.

Used by Everybody.
Used by Everybody.
Used by Everybody.
Used by Everybody.

For all Bilious Diseases.
For all Bilious Diseases.
For all Bilious Diseases.
For all Bilious Diseases.

The best Tonic in the World.
The best Tonic in the World.
The best Tonic in the World.
The best Tonic in the World.

DR. C. W. ROBACK, Proprietor, Cin., O.

Educational.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.—The next Term of this School for Young Ladies will begin on MONDAY, April 11th. Catalogues can be obtained by applying to the Principal. [illegible]

MRS. N. P. WILLIS IS PREPARED to receive a few ADDITIONAL PUPILS, [illegible]

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY. [illegible] Chicago, March 30, 1864.

Storage.

GRAIN STORAGE. I will be prepared to transfer and store Grain in my NEW ELEVATOR, In the City of Buffalo, on or before The First Day of May Next, [illegible]

C. C. C. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

How a Yankee General Outwitted the Rebels.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS RED RIVER EXPEDITION, ON BOARD STEAMER CLARA BELL, ALEXANDRIA, LA., March 26, 1864.

By steamer Laminary, Capt. Weaver, I am enabled to send the details of the successful expedition sent out by Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding Red River Expedition, on the morning of the 21st inst. Long before this reaches you, the telegraph will have drawn the outlines of this handsome victory gained by a fighting General, John A. Mower, whose inherent "Yankeeism" was so strongly manifested on this victorious expedition. From scouts and rebel deserters Gen. Smith received sufficient information regarding the rebel forces in this vicinity to warrant him in ordering a thorough reconnoisance toward Bayou Rapides and Henderson's Hill, the latter point being twenty-four miles from Alexandria. At midnight on Sunday, Gen. Smith had matured his plans, and orders were forthwith sent to Gen. Mower's headquarters, on board the steamer Des Moines, to prepare for an early march. Gen. Mower promptly set his necessary military machinery in running order, and by working hard all night the commissary, ordnance and medical stores necessary for the expedition were supplied and in complete readiness.

At daylight Monday, with rain and hail descending in torrents, the column was in motion, comprising the 2d and 3d brigades of the 1st division, the 89th Indiana volunteers, and the 9th Indiana battery from the 2d brigade, 3d division, 16th army corps, together with one brigade of Gen. Lee's cavalry, under command of Col. Lucas, the cavalry being a portion of Gen. Banks' forces. Without unnecessary delay, the expedition marched rapidly to Bayou Rapides, where we encountered the rebel pickets, and drove them in, capturing several. It was at Bayou Rapides that Col. Sargent, of the 3d Massachusetts cavalry, received an ugly bullet wound in his left thigh, while in a charge. Arriving at Henderson's Hill at 8 o'clock Monday night, Gen. Mower left the cavalry force to harrass and threaten the enemy while he made a rapid detour of twelve miles, through mud and mire, for the purpose of turning the enemy's right flank. To do this it was necessary to march round an impassable swamp, which the rebels relied upon as a natural barrier. Without causing any alarm Gen. Mower very quietly gained his desired position, having first captured two mounted rebel couriers, who were hurrying to Gen. Walker's headquarters with important dispatches from Gen. Dick Taylor, who ordered an infantry regiment to be sent to reinforce him, together with 6,000 rounds of Enfield rifle ammunition. At the time these couriers were taken prisoners, Gen. Walker's forces were six miles in Gen. Mower's rear.

I should not omit mentioning the maneuver which Gen. Mower practiced upon the rebels, and by which he gained the victory over the bewildered chivalry. Overtaking one of the couriers, Gen. Mower in very indignant tones accused him of being a d—d Yankee spy, at which the dispatch bearer became alarmed, and protested his innocence, asserting that he was a good Confederate, on his way with highly important dispatches. As a proof of his identity, he handed over his papers for the General to examine, asking him to read them quickly, as he did not wish to be detained. Gen. Mower pronounced the documents forgeries, and said, "You are a Yankee, sir, and I intend to take you before the Colonel. I am Gen. Walker, and you cannot deceive me in this way." The astonished soldier replied, "Very well, General, I will lead you to the Colonel's headquarters, and he will explain that I am not a Yankee." Suiting the action to the word, the deluded rebel piloted Gen. Mower and his staff some two miles. As fast as the General neared the cavalry pickets, who were seated in picturesque groupe around their camp fires, scarcely noticing our troops as they passed, they were ordered to the rear. Approaching the encampment on Henderson's Hill, Gen. Mower sent for two companies of infantry to march forward. Before giving this order he questioned the courier about the disposition of the cavalry and artillery, telling him the "Yankees" were not far off. Eager to be of service, the messenger explained the precise location of each gun. As soon as the courier overheard the order for infantry to advance he discovered his terrible situation, but it was too late. The terrified soldier expected to be shot, and he became highly excited, telling the General to "hurry and take that gun on that road," pointing out the various positions of the cannon.

We were in the cavalry camp, capturing prisoners at a rapid rate, when some of them attempted to take a hasty departure. The report of the muskets frightened several of the artillery horses, who dashed off at a furious rate among our men. It became necessary to shoot several horses in order to save the guns and caissons from destruction. The firing awoke several of the officers, some of whom were asleep in a fine mansion on the plantation, and rushing out to ascertain the cause of the trouble, they were met at the door by several of Gen. Mower's staff officers, who demanded them to surrender. Staggered with unutterable dismay, the "chivalry" stood for a moment speechless, as they listened to the abolitionists' driving of the entire Texas battery, while Yankee bayonets gleamed in the light of their rebel camp fires. Discovering their dilemma, they sullenly delivered up their side-arms, occasionally bursting out into wild paroxisms of rage, accompanied with a great deal of profanity. A desperate attempt was made to discharge one of the 12-pounder guns, which was loaded with grape, among our men, but the design was thwarted. By the time the last prisoner was secured, the storm had ceased, and the moon began to gleam its silvery light upon the romantic but to the prisoners disagreeable scene. It was one o'clock, and the long and weary march of thirty-two miles over such difficult roads had well-nigh exhausted even the energies of these iron men of the West. After rebuilding the bridge over Bayou Rapides, which the rebels had partially destroyed, Gen. Mower, having accomplished his object, pushed on five miles and encamped for the night. Starting on his return at daybreak Tuesday morning, the expedition reached Alexandria at noon yesterday, the 23d ult., the troops marching with as much apparent elasticity as though on their return from a short review.

Fearful Tragedy in Philadelphia.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, April 4.]

The audience assembled last evening at the Continental Theatre, was startled with a tragedy enacted before them and not upon the programme. A female was murdered in one of the private boxes! The usual theatrical performance was being given, when three pistol shots, fired in rapid succession, attracted the attention of the audience to the box, crowded at the time with males and females, and one of the latter was seen to fall from her chair, with the blood streaming from a wound in her head.

The story is a short and sad one. Three months ago, Maggie Baer, a German girl 20 years of age, of prepossessing appearance, and formerly a "waiter girl" at one of the concert saloons, made the acquaintance of William Howard Mitchell, a young man of about her own age. An attachment, very strong and decided on his part, sprang up between them, and the two were pretty constantly in each other's company.

Being of a jealous disposition, Mitchell was continually accusing the girl of infidelity, and his reproofs were received in a light manner, which only further excited his temper. During yesterday Mitchell met one of the female companions of Maggie, and said to her, "I will be the death of her yet." Little heed was paid to this threat.

Last evening Maggie, in company with two female friends, visited the Continental Theatre, and took seats in a private box. The box was soon filled by other visitors, but Maggie paid no particular attention to them. After remaining in the box until 9 o'clock, the door was opened by Mitchell, who inquired of the girl: "I am going to York, will you go with me?" She replied, in a half sportive manner, "I don't know."

Mitchell then pulling from his pocket a revolver, aimed it at the girl's breast, exclaiming, "Then I'll be the death of you." The ball took effect in the girl's breast. She screamed, but the sound of her voice had scarcely attracted the attention of the audience, before a second ball entered her head, and the girl fell from her chair dead. A third shot was fired, but it did not take effect.

There were ten persons in the box at the time, but the whole affair was over before any one could interfere. Officers stationed in the building immediately ran to the box, and officer Sparks, who first entered, encountered Mitchell with the pistol still in his hand. His first exclamation was, "Kill me—she is dead!"

Mitchell was at once taken to the Central station house, where he stated that his family lived in Wilmington—that his name was Maguire, and then, turning suddenly to an officer, he inquired, "Is she dead?" Some one replied, "No." His response was, "Well, I loved her as I loved my own life, and for her I die—telegraph to my father."

Although under the influence of liquor, Mitchell was evidently aware of the full force of his language, and the the character of the deed he had committed. The by-standers prevented him from making any further admissions while in his somewhat excited state, and he was placed in a cell.

The body of the deceased was also brought to the Central station. As before stated, she is a German by birth, although no indications of her parentage can be observed in her face. She has no relations in this city. She is said to have come from Schuylkill county, where her parents reside.

Rossini's Latest Composition—Its Production at Paris.

Rossini's new mass was produced on March 14th, at the residence of the composer's friend, Count Wippern, near Paris, before about five hundred people. It is written for soprano, alto, tenor and bass solo, with chorus and on this occasion was accompanied on two pianos and a harmonium. Rossini was present, and the Sisters Marchisio, with Gardoni and Agnesi, were the singers, the chorus numbering only twenty voices, while among the audience were Meyerbeer, Auber, Carafa, Mario, Duprez, and other composers and artists. The composition, though often florid, is yet described as very grand and fully worthy of the great master. The most noticeable features of the mass are a Kyrie, a majestic Gloria, a "Crucifixus" solo, a Sanctus, sung by an unaccompanied chorus, and a fugue, *Cum Sancto Spiritu*. After the performance, the ladies present insisted on kissing Rossini. Meyerbeer called him "Jupiter," Auber, in burlesque patronage, said, "He has talents worthy cultivation," and Bagier, the director of the Italian opera, offered him as much as sixty thousand dollars for a new opera. Yet this splendid compliment did not seem to affect Rossini at all; for a few hours after, on receiving a basket of fruit sent him from Palermo, he declared that it was something real and genuine—far more to be desired than mere glory.

A Cow Killed by a Cat.

On Thursday last, a cow owned by Mr. Marshall Morrison, of Port Dalhousie, Canada, was quietly taking her noon siesta on the street near his residence, "chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy," when some boys who were playing near by conceived the idea of having some fun by tying a cord to the animal's udder, and catching a cat, they proceeded to put their scheme into execution. As soon as the cat was fastened the boys left, and the cat endeavored to follow their example, when the tension on her tail caused her to scratch the cow, which immediately jumped up and commenced running and bellowing at a fearful rate, the cat all the time scratching and biting the udder and legs, and this continued until the cow fell down with exhaustion and cut in the most fearful manner, when the cat was liberated. The cow died next day, Friday. The owner threatens to sue the parents of the boys for damages, as he considers it unjust that he should lose the value of the animal through the mischievous pranks of the lads who require more gad and less liberty.

Mr. Dickens' New Novel.

The title of Charles Dickens' new novel is at last announced. He calls it "Our Mutual Friend." If his friend, the late Lord Macaulay, were alive, he would tell him that "our mutual friend" is a low vulgarism—for our *common friend*—or if he will consult the essays of that charming writer, he will find it so declared, in the criticism, we think, of Croker's Boswell. But whatever may be said of the title, the story—of which Messrs. Harper & Brothers have purchased the early sheets for publication in *Harper's Magazine*—will be looked for eagerly by the greater number of those who read the English language.

☞ Mr. McClurg, the member of Congress from Missouri, who attacked General Frank Blair so mercilessly the other day, has given written permits to four of his slaves to go into the army, securing to each of them whatever compensation he himself may be entitled to as a loyal owner, and stipulating that in case of the death of the men, their wives and children shall receive the money. He has also written a letter to his "yellow man," Caswell McClurg, [illegible] "Make your own choice. If you go into the army, let me hear frequently from you. Make peace with your God, and you need not fear death. Be temperate; save your earnings. If you ever fight, fight with desperation, and never surrender. Enrol your name as Caswell McClurg, and try to give honor to it. In the army give your idle hours to learning to read and write."

Miscellaneous.

FOR ONE DOLLAR, The youth of America may buy that most interesting and exciting book MY DAYS AND NIGHTS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD. By "CARLETON," the well-known army correspondent. It is richly illustrated with Engravings, Maps and Diagrams. It is As Authentic as History, As Exciting as Fiction. And should be read by all American boys and girls. For sale at all Bookstores, and sent, postpaid, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR, by the Publishers, TICKNOR & FIELDS, or by S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 & 41 Lake street, Chicago.

JUST OPENED FOR WORK, A large and convenient FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. CASTINGS Of all kinds made to order on reasonable terms. Also one new and one second hand PORTABLE ENGINE About 12 horse power each, FOR SALE. Wanted to buy, a good size FIRE PROOF SAFE and TWO SLIDE LATHES, one large and the other medium size. Apply to WILSON & CO., Vulcan Iron Works, 187, 189 and 191 South Clark street, Chicago. P. O. Box 1657.

CHICAGO ICE COMPANY, ONLY DEALERS IN CRYSTAL LAKE ICE, From Crystal Lake, McHenry Co., Ill. This company is prepared with reliable distributing teams to supply the ENTIRE CITY. Any other dealers pretending to furnish CRYSTAL LAKE ICE are guilty of misrepresentation. Orders and communications may be left at the General Office No. 36 South Clark St. W. E. ARTHUR, E. H. SMITH, JNO. B. DRAKE, H. E. SARGENT, GEO. L. DUNLAP, HENRY COOKE, Directors Chicago Ice Co.

GREAT AND HAPPY NEWS FOR ALL. MADAME SWEDENBORG, The Great Swedish Wizard, HAS JUST ARRIVED. [illegible]

CAVALRY HORSES.—Cavalry Horses will be purchased at CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, In open market, for thirty days, commencing April First, 1864, at $130 per Horse. [illegible] By order of Chief Q. M. of Cavalry Bureau. J. A. POTTER, Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

MARKLEY'S FILTERING GLOBE CISTERN, Patented March 8th, 1864. [illegible] FILLMORE MARKLEY, Canton, Fulton County, Illinois.

ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.—Connoisseurs in the fine arts are invited to call and view a collection of ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, Which we have just received, and have on exhibition in the consultation room of MR. I. G. CONRAD'S Banking Office, No. 47 Clark street. [illegible] WILLIAMS & EVERETT.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAIGNE. The Royal Wine of England. [illegible] W. HENRY WARD, Wine and Fruit Dealer, No. 7 BROAD street, near Wall, New York.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. CHICAGO, ILL., April 6th, 1864. WANTED IMMEDIATELY A WAREHOUSE FOR THE MEDICAL PURVEYOR. One having a good office preferred. Parties having such a building will please call at my office. J. A. POTTER, Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. [illegible]

GINGER WINE, VERY SUPERIOR. For sale low to trade. CASSILLY & CO., 28 South Water street.

SWEET MALAGA, VERY SUPERIOR. For sale low to trade. CASSILLY & CO., 28 South Water street.

PORT WINE, DOMESTIC. For sale low to the trade. CASSILLY & CO., 28 South Water street.

RIFLES FOR IDAHO! [illegible]

V. A. BROWN'S MONONGAHELA, Genuine brand, for sale low to the trade. CASSILLY & CO., 28 South Water street.

KROEGER & SCHMIDT, [illegible] PIANO FORTES, [illegible]

3,000 WELSH FIRE BRICK. A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE. [illegible] THOMAS HALE, No. 1 North Wells street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I am constantly prepared to loan on improved farms in Illinois. [illegible] FOR SALE. [illegible] D. K. PEARSONS. [illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. WRIGHT'S Rejuvenating Elixir! Or, ESSENCE OF LIFE. Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

"As the Phoenix rises from the ashes of its fire, animated with new life"—so does this Elixir rejuvenate the system and overcome disease.

[illegible]

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS! SUGAR COATED. FEMALE REGULATOR, AND HEALTH PRESERVER. CERTAIN AND SAFE. For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

[illegible]

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. C. A. COOK, CHICAGO. General Agent for the State of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 59 Liberty st., New York. Sold, Wholesale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & SMITH, W. D. HARRIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, H. SCOVILL, [illegible] At Retail, by all Druggists in the city and throughout the country.

Lead Works.

B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. PITTSBURGH, PA., MANUFACTURERS OF B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD. TO PREVENT IMPOSITION, our Pure White Lead in addition to the usual brand, in future will bear the following on the opposite end:

PENN'A. LEAD WORKS. 1844. ESTABLISHED

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.

Business Cards.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York, F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets, February 1st, 1864, [illegible] O. CRONKHITE, General Agent for Northwestern States, [illegible]

ORANGES AND LEMONS. 500 BOXES. Just received direct from importers. Cash orders from the trade solicited. [illegible] Ft. Wayne, Indiana, March 25, 1864.

FINNEY, LYONS & CO., (Successors to Harding & Hall,) dealers in SHIP CHANDLERY, Groceries and Provisions, Tarred and Manilla Cordage, Pitch, Tar and Oakum, Paints, Oils, White Lead, [illegible] 162 South Water-street, Chicago. GEO. C. FINNEY, DANIEL LYONS, [illegible]

ROBT. L. WOODS & CO., Wine Merchants, 64 Exchange Place, N. Y. Have always on hand for sale, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Malaga and Muscat Wines. Also, Cherry, Blackberry and Imported Cognac Brandies—all of low grades.

WALLACE, KING & CO., LUMBER BROKERS, Office 242 South Water-st., (foot of Franklin.)

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO., RECEIVERS OF HIGHWINES, Orders from the country or city, for any quantity promptly filled, at market rates. Office, 46 Lasalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

Clothing at Wholesale.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

We have a VERY LARGE STOCK which we had manufactured early in the season and for cash, and are prepared to offer them as low as the same can be had in New York City.

DE GRAFF & POOLE, Corner Randolph and State Streets.

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND General Western Produce. The undersigned pay PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of the above articles, and Consignments to them will be PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF AND QUICK RETURNS MADE. On very advantageous terms. We issue a WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT of the above articles, which we mail GRATIS to those sending their address to ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 32 Water Street, N. Y. City.

Boots and Shoes.

1864.—SPRING TRADE. RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, 30 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, will be held at their Banking House, in the City of Chicago, [illegible] A. M., on the 18th day of April, 1864, to vote upon a proposition to increase the Capital of said Bank and such other matters as may come before it. BENJ. LOMBARD, President. Chicago, April 4th, 1864.

Medicinal.

DR. JAMES, Formerly of JAMES' HOSPITAL, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 90 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill., SPECIALIST In the treatment of Old Chronic, Mercurial, Scrofulous, And all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, And DISORDERS OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER. Cures them without resorting to Mercury, Iodide Potassia, Arsenic, or any poison, but with NEUTRALIZERS.

A POSITIVE CURE For all Humors and Blood Poisons.

Organic weakness, such as Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, brought on by abuse of the system, early indiscretions, excess or entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness, and oftentimes insanity, with other deplorable train of symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving much time and expense. Gleet, Gonorrhea, Strictures, and all diseases peculiar to the sexes, of a private nature, radically cured.

Old diseases of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings.

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of the South, the medical faculty, and professors of medical colleges, &c. Those afflicted should apply immediately, and be cured of these terrible diseases.

☞ The following are the testimonials of some of the many well known and eminent Doctors of the United States, of which Dr. James is the recipient of. The letter below produced is from Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, to Dr. Wilson, of Pittsburg, Penn., in answer to a letter of inquiry concerning Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, and now of Chicago.

Dr. J. H. Jordan was physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of 1849, and was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Materia Medica in the American Medical Institute of Louisville, Ky., in 1850, '51 and '52. Dr. Jordan is now practicing in Cincinnati.

Here is the letter referred to:

CINCINNATI, July 3, 1863.

"DR. WILSON—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries, I would say that I have known Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital New Orleans, and now of Chicago, Ill., off and on, for the last twelve years, and I think I may safely say that, in his line of practice, I do not know his superior, if his equal. I knew him two years in New Orleans, and three summers in this city, and in both places I had occasion frequently to recommend parties wanting treatment in that line to him, and in every case, so far as I could learn, he was successful, and gave the most perfect satisfaction. He has from the start made the study of what are called special diseases a specialty, and has, I believe, been most eminently successful. I know of no one to whom I would sooner recommend a patient or a friend needing treatment of that kind, or for any of the kindred complaints or chronic diseases which he has made his study, than to him. You can, I think, safely recommend or send such patients to him in case you do not wish to treat them yourself. Yours truly,

"J. H. JORDAN, M. D."

Also Dr. Wm. Leonard, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Washington University, of Baltimore, and previously Professor of Obstetrics and diseases of women and children, and more recently editor of the New Orleans Southern Messenger (a medical journal) says of Dr. James:

"DR. JAMES:—While humanity continues to be infirm and man is prone to err, the consequences of imprudence or crime are apparent, and when these consequences are visited upon the unhappy wrongdoer, he must seek relief from the misery thus entailed. And the man who devotes his life and talents to the relief of this species of human suffering is not less a philanthropist than he who seeks to relieve any other affliction to which man is subject, for true philanthropy looks not to what caused the trouble, but what will relieve it. To this class belongs Dr. James, who has devoted a large portion of his life to the relief of the class of diseases named in his advertisement in another column. He has, at great expense, supplied himself with all the material knowledge required for the purpose. He has been located in our midst for a number of years, and the testimonials of the press, which has been quoted in his card, speaks volumes of praise in his behalf as a wise, discrete, and observant practitioner."

And also this, from the eminent and venerable Dr. D. Richardson, an old practitioner of Texas, and now editor and proprietor of the Galveston News, Texas:

"We have known Dr. James, of Custom House street, New Orleans, personally, for a number of years, and during that time have been made acquainted with a number of persons who were afflicted with Chronic Diseases which had baffled the skill of some of our most scientific physicians, but through the skillful treatment of Dr. James readily yielded, and were permanently and perfectly cured. We know Dr. James to be a scientific physician and an honorable man, and therefore recommend those requiring his aid to apply to him immediately, through letters, or personally, for relief."—Galveston (Texas) News, March 9, 1861.

What the Press Says of Dr. James.

The following from the Indianapolis (Indiana) Gazette of March 5th, 1861. The editor of which paper has known the Doctor for many years, and therefore what is said may be relied on. Here it is:

"Dr. James.—We call attention to the medical advertisement of Dr. D. B. James, which will be found in another part of our paper to-day; and we do so the more readily because we know Dr. James, and have known him, more or less, for the last twenty years. It is rather a delicate subject—this matter of Secret Diseases—to write about or speak of editorially, in a daily paper; and yet we know no reason why it should be more so than about any other disease to which the human family are subject—if properly considered.

"We find that our most successful physicians are those who devote themselves to some one disease or class of diseases; as, for instance, to the treatment of consumption and affections of the throat; to diseases of the rectum, as piles and fistula; to cancers and carcanomatous affections; to cutaneous diseases and affections of the skin; to diseases of the eye and ear—as well as the Dentist to diseases of the teeth; and, finally, to what are called Secret Diseases, or diseases of the genital or sexual organs. All this is very proper. No one man can, in a life time, can become a thorough and successful physician in the treatment of all diseases, and we would always rather recommend a friend who was afflicted with any serious complaint to a special-practice physician, who had devoted himself wholly or mainly to the treatment of such diseases—just as we would, for instance, and as we have often done—recommend a person suffering from any of the secret diseases to James. We should think him more likely to understand and be and be able to treat successfully the disease than a physician who attended to a general practice and all kinds of diseases. All this is but reasonable and natural.

"But as to Dr. James we can speak positively. We have known him, as we have said, for many years—and being a physician ourself, would naturally inquire into and know something about his manner of treatment and his success. We believe he may be regarded as standing among the foremost, if not at the head of those devoted to this class of diseases as to speedy and successful cure of the same. We knew him two years in New Orleans, when he was so regarded there, and, indeed, all through the Southern country. His house on Custom House street, for the treatment of secret diseases, was about as well known a Dr. Stone's hospital for that of general diseases—and he seemed to be quite as popular, and to give universal satisfaction. We have also known him in Cincinnati,—where he sometimes spent the summer—and we have always understood him to be most successful, and to give complete satisfaction. We regard him, in addition to all this, to be a man of unblemished character and sound moral integrity. He had to leave New Orleans, we believe, on account of his Unionism and loyalty to the General Government, which is certainly one thing in his favor.

"To persons, therefore, who have been so unfortunate as to contract any of these diseases or have had such disease or disability entailed upon them—we say, and can say it with confidence—go to Dr. James. It is some distance; his office is at 90 Randolph street, Chicago; but it is better, perhaps, to go all that distance, and be treated skillfully, and cured in a short time, and with remedies that leave no evil effects behind, than to trust your case to unskillful hands, and suffer, perhaps, a life time."

Also, the following, from the Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser of May 14, 1861:

"Dr. James—We learn from the New Orleans Crescent that Dr. James (not the Cannabis Indica man, whose 'sands of life' had nearly run out, but a veritable and skillful practitioner) who has been conducting one of the largest Hospitals in the United States since 1854, at 69 Custom House street, New Orleans, La., leaves during the present month for the North. What he is leaving for we cannot say—only conjecture—probably on account of our present troubles with the North. Be that as it may, we can say, and with confidence that he has the greatest reputation in this country, as a specialty, of any physician that ever practiced in it. Furthermore, we have had occasion to know that Dr. James is an honorable man, and he will inform those requiring his aid whether or no he can give them a cure. The fact, also, that Dr. James' residence has been a permanent one, is good evidence that he is capable of accomplishing what he promises in the treatment of the specialty in disease to which he confines his practice."

The following is the announcement in the New Orleans Crescent to which we have referred:

"DEPARTURE OF DR. JAMES.—This gentleman is a medical benefactor of merit so great that to a large portion of the community his departure is over a regretful event. He leaves the city on Saturday for the North. We can cheerfully recommend him, wherever he goes, as a practitioner, in his peculiar branch of medicine, who has no living superior, and no rival, any rivals."

Now read this, editorial, taken from the Chicago Democrat, (Hon. John Wentworth's paper,) in the Summer of 1861, during Dr. James' Northern tour, when he practiced in the city for a couple of months, previous to his return for his Southern Home. Here it is:

"DEPARTURE OF DR. JAMES.—This gentleman will leave us during the present week for his home in New Orleans. Since his stay in this city of a few months, Dr. James has won many friends, not only among those he has treated professionally, but among all he has been brought in contact with. Uniting with superior professional skill those qualities which make one a true man, his departure is always a matter of regret, only equaled by the pleasure of his return."—Chicago Democrat, October 15, 1861.

Dr. James' testimonials are numerous and reliable. Dr. James has been treating a special class of diseases in New Orleans for thirteen years, and now the last three months in Chicago. Therefore, those who may require such services as he renders, should apply to him with as little delay as possible.

Dr. James is now permanently located in Chicago. His office and parlors are at 90 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets.

Office open from 9 a. m. till 9 p. m. Consultations inviolable.

Hostetter's Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

PROTECTIVE MEDICATION

GREAT TRUTHS IN SMALL COMPASS.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

WHAT THE BITTERS ARE.

A pure, delightful Vegetable Balm
To cheer the spirits and the nerves to calm,
Protect the system from Miasma's bane,
Rouse torpid Nature, and the strength sustain.

THEIR INGREDIENTS.

Juices of plants, roots, barks, of virtues rare,
By chemic art expressed with patient care,
And the mild spirit of the sounded rye—
Purest of all diffusive stimuli.

[illegible]

Digestion rallies, appetite revives,
The food assimilates, the patient thrives,
Dyspepsia vanishes with all its throes,
And peaceful sleep succeeds disturbed repose.

EFFECTS ON THE LIVER.

The bilious sufferer, languid, listless, pale,
Physicked for years, perhaps, without avail,
Finds in the BITTERS all he asks or needs,
And lives to smile at doctors and their creeds.

OPERATION ON THE BOWELS.

Relaxed, constricted, or the seat of pain
These organs should not, for one day, remain
The cause of each extreme you can expel—
The Bitters tone and regulate so well.

EFFECT ON THE DEBILITATED.

The flaccid muscles firmness soon acquire,
The frame gains flesh, the eye resumes its fire,
Strength to the weak, hope to the heart returns,
Till staff and crutch the convalescent spurns.

BROKEN CONSTITUTIONS.

The constitution tried by pain or care,
Or wild indulgence, is not past repair;
This genial Tonic, as the healthful dews
Quicken parched herbs, its wasted power renews.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Damp, cold, exposure to malarious fog,
Bring on of ills a fearful catalogue;
But Intermittents, whatso'er their kind,
Hostetter's Bitters scatter to the wind.

SICK HEADACHE.

This torment dire, that all enjoyment kills,
Yields not to pungent scents or drastic pills,
'Tis from the stomach that it takes its rise,
Tone with the Bitters, and the anguish flies.

WANT OF APPETITE.

Without due nourishment life's pulses wane,
The blood grows thin and dullness clouds the brain
But this Elixir sets the system right,
A Good Digestion waits on Appetite."

THE BITTERS AFTER SICKNESS.

Exhausting fevers leave their victims low,
And, unassisted, Health's return is slow;
Then with the Bitters weakened Nature aid,
For in each drop vitality's conveyed.

AS A GENERAL PREVENTIVE.

By night and day, on river, sea, or land,
In instant peril of disease we stand;
But its dread arrows harmless seem to glide
Past all with this invigorant fortified.

IMPURE WATER, &c.

Roam through the world, through every climate range
Here is the antidote 'gainst every change;
Water impure it tempers, and inures
Man to all hardships in all temperatures.

SEA SICKNESS.

Who has not felt how feebly words essay
The qualms one feels on shipboard to portray?
Dread them no more dely old Neptune's power,
The Bitters cure the nausea in an hour.

AN UNADULTERATED TONIC.

Of all the liquors borne across the sea
Not one—mark that—from acrid poison's free,
These Bitters stand 'mid stimulants alone,
Powerless to irritate, though prompt to tone.

A MILD APERIENT.

Remember, too, aperient root and herb
Are blent with those that relaxation curb
In this rare mixture; give this fact due weight
That while the Bitters tone, they regulate.

A GENTLE CORRECTIVE.

If on the stomach food to acid turns,
And pungent gas the inner membrane burns,
This grand corrective soon removes the bane,
And from the heartburn frees the inner man.

A SAFE AND GENTLE ANODYNE.

Why not with all the opiates dispense,
That shake the nerves and paralyze the sense,
When these rare Bitters soothe both mind and frame
Inviting both to yield to slumber's claim?

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

Touching the BITTERS this grand fact is clear
Their fame fills all the Western Hemisphere,
Known in all lands, washed by its oceans twain,
HEALTH, HOPE AND VIGOR follow in their train.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS share the common fate
Of all things good. Impostors imitate.
Of these beware. Discreetly use your eyes.
From honest houses purchase your supplies.

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT INDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The shield, thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine unless the stamp bears [illegible]

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstance by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, but the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH

PITTSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS & STOREKEEPERS

Throughout the World.

Transportation Lines.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO 1864. LINE. 1864.

Will the coming season of navigation, run their FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS:

[illegible]

Between Chicago, Milwaukee and Buffalo, Touching at Mackinac, Detroit and Cleveland, (When practical) forming A DAILY LINE (Sundays excepted) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers. Running in connection, at Buffalo with the New York Central Railroad, [illegible]

The Rates of Freight and Passage by these Steamers are much Less than by Railroad.

[illegible]

CONTRACTING FREIGHT AGENTS.

JOHN E. MOSS, Agent New York Central Railroad, [illegible] Broadway, New York. [illegible] SPAULDING, Proprietor Spaulding's Express, [illegible] J. F. WILCOX & CO., Agents, Union Express, [illegible] M. M. CALEB & CO., Proprietors of American Transportation and Transit Line, [illegible] A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent, [illegible]

RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agents. Office and Docks foot of North Dearborn street, adjoining G. & C. U. R. R. Freight Depot.

1864. OLD OSWEGO LINE Transportation Company on Erie Canal. This old established and reliable Transportation Company continue to transport, at low rates and kinds heavy freight for sale made in stocks of [illegible] Groceries, Iron, Hardware, Pig Iron, Railroad Iron, Lehigh Coal, Salt, &c. Ship at Pier 8, East Side Coenties Slip, East River, N.Y. PROPRIETORS: LITTLEJOHN, DANE & CO., Oswego, N. Y., [illegible] Contracts made by THOMAS HALE, Agent, office and docks adjoining Wells street Bridge, north side river, Chicago, Ill. Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lead and all kinds Produce contracted at lowest rates to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all Eastern cities, via Lakes and Erie Canal, or rail from Buffalo.

GOODRICHE'S LAKE MICHIGAN Steamboat Line. For Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Port Washington, Manitowoc and Two Rivers, The staunch and fast sailing steamer UNION, Capt. SPRAGUE, Will leave Howe's Dock, (first below Rush street bridge) on TUESDAY MORNING, April 5th, at 9 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, Agent. Office, North end M. C. R. R. Fr't Depot.

To Contractors

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, [illegible] S. CHAMBERLAIN, President. D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December [illegible] [illegible] D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

Gold Companies.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY. MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," Gilpin County, Colorado. CAPITAL, 50,000 SHARES. [illegible] TRUSTEES: John Evans, Colorado; [illegible] PRESIDENT: His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory. [illegible] WALTER E. LAWTON. [illegible]

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY. Mines, Briggs and Gregory Lodes, Gilpin Co., Colorado. Capital 10,000 Shares, $100 Each. TRUSTEES: [illegible]

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me my son-in-law—Mr. LUCIUS G. FARGUS. The business will be continued hereafter under the firm name of STANTON & CO. [illegible] GEORGE S. STANTON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of [illegible]

Constitution Life Syrup.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP!

PREPARED BY

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,

Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New York State Volunteer Depot, under Governor Edwin D. Morgan.

Constitution Life Syrup HAS PRODUCED A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE!

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks; and we cheerfully invite the investigation of the liberal minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is peculiar, by it the seat of any disease is directly reached, and the equilibrium restored. Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate diseases.

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medicines.

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians—

Are invited to our Constitution Life Syrup.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any Reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their performance, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply: In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of Equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

A positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA. PARALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-Giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION. WEIGHT AT STOMACH. FLATULENCE. CONSTIPATION. LIVER COMPLAINT. BILIOUSNESS. BAD BREATH. WANT OF APPETITE.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA. GLANDULAR SWELLINGS. ULCERATION. KING'S EVIL. ERYSIPELAS. SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS.] LUMBAGO. NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. GOUT. TIC DOULOUREUX.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. SHATTERED NERVES. ST. VITUS' DANCE. LOSS OF POWER. CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS. EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to the weakly, suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing her footsteps to a Hope which fulfils more than it promises.

Mercurial Diseases.

SALIVATION. BAD COMPLEXION. FEELING OF WEARINESS. ROTTING OF BONES. ACHES IN BONES. DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of Mercury, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firm as ever.

Constitution Life Syrup

Eradicates, root and branch all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES

And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Cures all Swelling of the Glands,

Either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depend upon a scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from General Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, and from Dropsy of the Limbs, Abdomen, and, in females, Dropsy of the Ovaries or Womb, generally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. Diseases of the Bones, as Tumors, Abscesses, Hip Disease, Goitre, and Swelled Neck, are successfully removed entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as Palpitation, Disease of the Valves, which produce a grating or filing sound; Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in the region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

Broken-down and Delicate Constitutions,

Suffering from Indigestion, Heartburn, Loss of Memory, Forebodings, Horror of Calamity, Fear of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Dry, Hot Skin and Extremities, Want of Sleep, Restlessness, Pale, Haggard Countenance and Lassitude of the Muscular System, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF

ULCERATIVE DISEASES!

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion and remove the deposit which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

As a general Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivalled by any preparation in the World.

[illegible]

THE RICH AND POOR

Are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science has made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

Produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

To Mothers and Married Ladies,

[illegible]

Constitution Life Syrup

IS THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S BLESSING!

Try It, Take It, and be Cured.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.

SOLE PROPRIETOR, NEW YORK—LABORATORY, BROOKLYN, L. I.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sent by Express to all parts of the country.

MORGAN & ALLEN,

Wholesale Druggists, Agents, 46 Cliff st., New York.

Wholesale by J. H. REED & CO., FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

THE CITY.

BY TOW.—The tug "Continental" has been thoroughly repaired, and will make her first trip of the season to-day.

MAN THE GUNBOATS.—Acting Master J. D. Harty sent forty able-bodied seamen to Cairo yesterday, for service on the gunboats on the Mississippi.

PASSING BAD MONEY.—George P. Storey was arrested about 8 o'clock last evening, by Officer Phillips, on a charge of passing worthless money at the Fair in Bryan Hall. He is believed to be an old offender.

BRIDGES' BATTERY.—Lieutenants M. D. Temple and F. Lisbell, left Nashville yesterday for Chicago, in charge of the veterans of the Battery, who bring with them the remains of some comrades killed at the battle of Chickamauga.

FIRE.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a house on Chicago avenue, between Lasalle and Wells streets. No general alarm was given, and it was extinguished with little difficulty.

FALL.—A workman in Sands' Brewery, named Oliver Conlon, fell into the cellar of the building through a trap-door, yesterday, and was seriously injured, but it is believed he will recover.

ACCIDENT WITH AN AIR GUN.—A German, named Max Weiler, was accidentally wounded in the eye yesterday, by the discharge of an air gun in a shooting gallery on North avenue. He will lose his eye.

MIHALOTZY MONUMENT.—The contributions to the monument to be raised to Colonel Mihalotzy, late of the 24th Illinois regiment, amount to more than twelve hundred dollars, contributed by the soldiers.

SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.—The 250 journeymen shoemakers who on Monday last agreed upon … prices not having had their demand complied with by the masters, are now on strike. … The Union which the strike has necessitated are condemned by … in the strongest terms.

RECRUITING.—The work of recruiting is … Capt. Young has removed his quarters from the armory, taken his men to Camp Douglas, and himself reported to Capt. … There is a little effort being made to … but not much headway is made.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The largest collection ever made in one day by the Collector of Internal Revenue for Cook county was made yesterday; the amount was $88,500, of which all but about $5,000 was paid by one firm. It may aid in an estimate of the magnitude of this payment to state that if continued throughout the year, omitting Sundays, it would give an annual revenue of $21,900,000 from Cook county.

"CHEEK."—Q. K. Philander Doesticks will lecture to-night in Bryan Hall on the Monkey's expander—cheek. We have no doubt that the house will be full as the aforesaid animal's facial developments when distended by a big apple. The American people are great admirers of the articles check and pluck, and will patronize liberally so celebrated a vender and expositor as Doesticks, who by the way, looks remarkably well for the dry stick he is currently reported to be.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF FIRES.—The following is a summary of the number of fires, amount destroyed, and amount of insurance during the first three months of the present year:

Month.	Fires.	Destroyed.	Insurance.
January	16	[illegible]	$1,000
February	18	$3,010	[illegible]
March	15	[illegible]	74,000
Total	49	$137,445	$114,700

There were three false alarms during the quarter.

MEETING IN THE TWELFTH WARD.—The Union loving Germans of the Twelfth Ward had a glorious time last night at No. 274 Milwaukee avenue. Addresses were made by Messrs. Hesing, Buchler, Fritzenhall and other German speakers, and the meeting adjourned with a full determination to elect Copperhead Casselman, the present Alderman of the Ward, to stay at home after the expiration of his term of office. The Twelfth is Union by a large majority, and it was only through internal dissensions that a Copperhead was returned at the last election. This thing will not again occur.

GLORIOUS MEETING IN THE 13TH WARD.—A large and most enthusiastic meeting of Union men was held last evening in the 13th ward, at the house of August Wishofer, on the corner of City … and North Avenue. The meeting was addressed by Charles Peck, Mr. Jones, Gustavus Fischer, Mr. Decker, and Jacob Liebel. … The meeting was unanimous in favor of working to aid in driving out the copperhead majority from the Common Council, and filling the vacant places with good Union men. An adjournment was taken to Monday evening next.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The agent of Messrs. John F. Kennard & Co., of Philadelphia, now in this city, has recently been examining the plan of Chicago, and approximately located the various points where the signal boxes should be placed for the fire alarm, water and police telegraph which has been so long and often talked of. The telegraph has been built in St. Louis, Baltimore, Charleston, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Montreal, and will doubtless ere long be erected in this city; its cost, about $70,000, being already partially provided for by the fund of $30,000 accumulated for this purpose under the provisions of the city Charter. The plan provides for the establishment of 106 signal stations in different parts of the city; the project will probably be brought before the Council at its next meeting.

TAILORS' STRIKE.—The journeymen tailors on strike met at their rooms in Rice's Block yesterday. … the following telegram was received from the tailors now on a strike at St. Louis:

ST. LOUIS, April 6, 1864.

To R. C. Collins, Chicago:

Still on the strike. Good prospect to gain it.

WM. GORDON.

The reading of the dispatch was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. …

THE LAKE TUNNEL.—The recent heavy rains have partially stopped the workmen engaged in sinking the shaft of the Lake Tunnel at the Water Works, owing to the consequent large amount of surface water, which has soaked down through the quicksand and forces its way up from beneath the cylinders. A steam pump has been rigged and the water pumped out, but until the head of surface water is all removed, no further excavation will be made. The workmen have reached a depth of sixteen feet and two of the cylinders have been placed in position. The contractors say that by excavating some four feet more, they will come to a strata of thick blue clay, and when once the excavation is completed in this, there will be no further trouble to contend with. The cylinders are bolted together in a cement formed of iron filings, sulphur and other chemicals, forming a joint perfectly impervious to water.

RALLY AT AURORA HALL.—The Union men of the 11th and 10th Wards held another of their glorious rallies at Aurora Hall, 131 Milwaukee avenue, last evening. The assemblage was large and the enthusiasm entirely commendable. Eloquent addresses were made by Col. Juessen, A. C. Hesing, Nathan Allen, C. D'Wolf, and others. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the evening was the address of Judge Allen. This gentleman has from his boyhood up been a Democrat, and has never been known to bolt the regular nominations or vote a ticket since he attained his majority. … Judge Allen's remarks were well received. …

IRISH NATIONAL FAIR.—The progress of the Fair yesterday was satisfactory. Fenian Hall was well attended during the day despite the muddy crossings and unavailing sidewalks … [illegible]

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Frank Bros.' Chancery Suit—Refusal of Judge Drummond to appoint a Receiver.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Drummond gave his decision on the motion of the complainants in a suit in Chancery for the appointment of a Receiver of the proceeds of the firm of Messrs. Frank & Son, Clothiers, No. 72 Lake street. The motion was made upon a bill which is pending in Chancery, wherein Herbert H. Frank and Julius Frank, who are the complainants, allege that in 1856 they entered into a copartnership with the defendants for the purpose of carrying on the business of selling and manufacturing ready made clothing under the firm title of Frank Brothers & Co. … [illegible]

1. That there was not a preponderance of evidence to show a secretion of property, that the conduct of all the parties concerned at the time of the assignment was inconsistent with the hypothesis that there was any such secretion. … [illegible]

It does not appear that Frank & Sons are about to dispose of their property. If the facts as alleged in the bill are true, they cannot escape the responsibility which it must entail, and it would therefore be far better that they should be allowed to proceed with their business, which appears to be a most profitable and lucrative one, in order that they may be prepared to meet the demands upon them on the part of the complainants. … In concluding his remarks denying the motion, Judge Drummond expressed himself as regretting that an action partaking so much of the character and details of a family quarrel and scandal should be brought into a court of law.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Fifth Iowa Regiment and Seventh Wisconsin Battery.

The Fifth Iowa Infantry, another gallant band of rebellion crushing heroes, arrived in Chicago about 8 o'clock yesterday morning from the front, en route for Davenport, where the men will be furloughed. The regiment, which is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Sampson, originally numbered 950 men, but now the number of re-enlisted veterans, barely reaches 180, though, of course, many who did not become "Veteran" Recruits remain at the seat of war. The ladies of the Soldiers' Rest, though by no means aware of their coming, welcomed them heartily, and set before them a breakfast prepared with their characteristic hospitality. After remaining a couple of hours at the Rest, the boys left, via the Rock Island Railroad, for their various homes.

This regiment was raised at Keokuk, and entered the service in July, 1861, almost immediately leaving for North Missouri, with the following roster:

Colonel—W. H. Worthington.
Lieutenant Colonel—C. L. Matthies.
Major—W. S. Robertson.
Adjutant—Robert F. Patterson.
Surgeon—P. A. Carpenter.
Chaplain—Rev. J. C. Sherrer.

[illegible]

Captain—Harry Lee.
First Lieutenant—Arthur M. Wheelock.
Second Lieutenant—Wm. E. Hoagly.

ANNUAL MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The fifth annual meeting of the directors of the Northwestern Presbyterian College, was held last evening in the North Side Presbyterian church. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Mattoon, Illinois, after which an eloquent and able sermon, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by Rev. H. M. Robertson, of Fond du Lac, from John viii. 32: "And the truth shall make him free." Rev. R. G. Thomson closed the exercises with prayer.

The directors then met, and chose the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. N. P. Ewing, of Chicago.
Vice-President—Rev. E. Erskine, of Sterling, Illinois.
Secretary—Rev. J. M. Farris.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the previous annual meeting, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning, at the same place.

On invitation of the proprietors of the Revere House, the directors will dine there to-day at 1 o'clock P. M.

Three graduates, named J. B. Smith, Morris Waller, and Warren Norton, will receive their diplomas … the session.

A NEST OF GAMBLERS BROKEN UP.—There are few among the virtuous and well-disposed people of Chicago, who dream that in this city the tree of vice has taken equally deep root as in New York, Paris and London. … [illegible]

ANOTHER COPPERHEAD FAILURE.—Nothing daunted by their late failure, the … [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—The new and beautiful drama of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" was produced at McVicker's Theatre on Monday evening last, and has been repeated every evening since to good houses, notwithstanding the unpropitious condition of the weather. … Mr. McVicker as Sam Willoughby makes much of the character, perhaps too much. … Mr. Claude Hamilton made his first appearance before a Chicago audience in the character of Hawkshaw, and he at once caught the sympathies of the audience. … Myers and his wife, and all others in the main parts of the play were very respectable.

MUSEUM.—The Ticket of Leave Man continues to draw about as well as at the start. Those who have seen it once, are very desirous of doing so again. It wears well; in fact, it increases in interest as you become familiar with it. The whole city, young and old, should witness the representation. Every person would all the better for it; society would be the gainer. Col. Wood has determined to keep it running until it shall become as familiar as household words. In addition to the above, Ellinger & Foot's Parlor Opera Troupe are gratifying the day visitors. There are 200,000 other curiosities to be seen.

DOESTICKS.—Mortimer Thompson, known the wide world over as "Philander Doesticks," will read his celebrated lecture on "cheek," at Bryan Hall, this evening, 7th inst. He has given the same lecture at many important points in the West during the winter, with high gratification to large audiences. Of this lecture, the New York *Tribune* says:

"Mortimer Thompson made his best bow before a large audience at the Cooper Institute last evening. After a very funny introduction, … such as the butchers are familiar with, nor the pretty cheek bounded by beautiful eyes and bands of soft hair. He meant audacity, impertinence, brass. He spoke of the cheek of lawyers, doctors, editors, lecturers, lovers, husbands, wives, old maids, old bachelors and babies. He dwelt at considerable length on matrimonial cheek, constantly exciting the laughter of his hearers. He spoke of the cheek of rebels, making a number of happy hits, which brought down the house. No common effort could have held a New York audience to their seats for upwards of an hour."

We are not exactly posted as to the manner in which Doesticks illustrates his subjects, but can easily understand that illustrations are not wanting to make them interesting. Being suggestively inclined, we would commend to the attention of Doesticks the following extract from a recent speech of Jeff. Davis, welcoming back to Richmond some rebel prisoners from Northern prisons, as the most impressive manifestation of "Cheek" that ever met our observation. We hope he will embody it in his lecture:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I welcome you to your native land.

When I have heard of the sufferings you have endured, and the indignities to which you have been subjected while helpless prisoners of cruel captors, my heart has yearned to you with a faith … Your brother soldiers have awaited your coming with painful anxiety. You will tell them, by the camp-fires, of the horrors of your long captivity. … that we are right in ourselves as a civilized people, though the enemy have nothing to claim.

GERMAN THEATRE.—The "Slave Market of Richmond" was performed last evening in the German Theatre for the benefit of sick soldiers. The house was crowded to suffocation, and the performance was loudly applauded. A large amount was raised for the noble charity.

Court Record.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Drummond, J.—Common Law.*

115. Clute vs. Stewart. Dismissed.

Chancery.

223. Frank et al. vs. Frank et al. Motion for the appointment of receiver overruled, and leave to amend bill.

District Court.

22. Olsen et al. vs. Simms. Decree for libellant.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Wilson, J.—Chancery.*

445. Rumsey vs. Whitney et al. "Guardian ad litem" appointed, &c.

446. Stowell vs. Stowell et al. Decree entered.

447. Wells vs. Wells. Referred to Master.

448. French vs. French. Same order.

451. Hoyt vs. Hoyt. Same order.

453. Cooper vs. Cooper. Same order.

[illegible]

Before Gary, J.—Common Law.

219. Gray vs. Timoney et al. Verdict for plaintiff against Merrill only.

220. Stickler vs. Baker. Judgment for defendant.

224. Armstrong vs. city of Chicago. Verdict defendants not guilty.

225. Tilsted vs. Bradley et al. Motion by Dudley overruled, &c.

272. Swift et al. vs. Bernauer et al. Dismissed.

Before Higgins, J.—Common Law.

1578. Brennen vs. Kerfoot. Time to plead extended 10 days.

[illegible]

1355. Beckwith vs. Rouse. Leave to amend and alias summons.

1385. Howard vs. Doggett. Judgment for plaintiff.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT—*Williams, J.—Chancery.*

85. Lord vs. Phœnix Bank. Reinstated on the docket.

99. Hurd vs. Perham et al. Same order.

101. Laflin et al. vs. City of Chicago. Dismissed.

[illegible]

116. O'Connell vs. O'Donnell. Dismissed.

117. Higgins vs. Higgins. Dismissed.

118. Gray vs. Warner. Continued.

[illegible]

121. Berger vs. Berger. Dismissed.

122. Brown et al. vs. Hawkins et al. Continued.

123. Marshall vs. Loomis et al. Dismissed.

124. McCarty vs. McCarty. Dismissed.

125. Kiersted vs. Burgstresser. Dismissed.

126. Wallbaum vs. Wellenhoff et al. Dismissed.

127. King vs. Stacey et al. Stricken from the docket.

128. Tinkham vs. Evans et al. Dismissed.

129. Tucker vs. Tucker et al. Dismissed.

130. Donnellan vs. Donnellan. Dismissed.

131. Jones et al. vs. Ward et al. Continued.

132. Windett vs. Hescock et al.

133. Jones et al. vs. City of Chicago et al. Dismissed.

134. Mockle vs. Stead et al. Dismissed.

135. Tiford et al. vs. Thayer et al. Dismissed.

136. Wight vs. Collins et al. Dismissed.

137. Richmond vs. Haddock et al. Dismissed.

[illegible]

141. Kennedy et al. vs. Danforth. Dismissed.

142. Smith vs. Smith. Dismissed.

143. Martin vs. Toomy et al. Continued.

147. Fullerton vs. Goodrich et al. Continued.

[illegible]

149. Chesterman vs. Chesterman. Dismissed.

150. Miller et al. vs. Walker et al. Dismissed.

153. Long vs. Sherman. Decree entered.

[illegible]

164. Mills vs. Loverens et al. Continued.

165. Armstrong vs. Cornick et al. Continued.

[illegible]

200. Foote vs. Bigelow et al. Continued.

RECORDER'S COURT—*Before Van Buren, J.—Common Law.*

[illegible]

16. Brown vs. Brown. Decree entered.

[illegible]

Criminal Cases.

[illegible]

50. People vs. Mary Brennan, (larceny). Plea of guilty.

51. People vs. Porter. Plea of guilty.

POLICE COURT.—Twelve miserable individuals appeared for judicial examination at the Armory yesterday, constituting about the most uninteresting group that ever graced the docket with their … [illegible]

A Wife Beater.—John Paul, a … [illegible]

Vagrants.—Maggie Hewitt, a notorious vagrant, … [illegible]

ALIENS.—A list of persons residing in Chicago, who have made oath that they are aliens, and have obtained papers from the British Consul exempting them from the draft, has been prepared. A careful examination of that list reveals the names of many of the more prominent Ward politicians of the city, men who have voted the straight "Democratic Ticket" for years. Those are the men who in times of peril skulk behind a British Consul's certificate of exemption. The draft which was supposed to be impending, smoked them out and compelled them to show their hands. This list will show the skulking voters in their true light, and in respect to the purity of elections we shall be greatly gainers thereby. The evidence will be in the hands of the Inspectors on the day of election, and if a solitary man of them attempts to exercise the franchise of American citizens, he will be detected and properly punished. Not even a British Consul's certificate of exemption will relieve them of the penalty for fraudulent voting. The following are the nationalities represented:

Ireland	[illegible]	Newfoundland	3
England	[illegible]	West Indies	1
Scotland	[illegible]	East Indies	1
Canada West	[illegible]	Halifax	1
Canada East	[illegible]	Gibraltar	1
Canada	[illegible]	Jamaica	1
Nova Scotia	[illegible]		
New Brunswick	[illegible]	Total	1,015
Wales	[illegible]		

Ireland it will be seen leads the column. The lists from the German Consuls are not yet prepared.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Fourth Ward U. L. A.—There will be a meeting of the Fourth Ward Council, this evening, at the Hall. Officers will be elected, and other important business transacted. Let there be a full attendance.

U. L. A. 16th Ward Council.—All members of the U. L. A., 16th Ward Council, are particularly requested to be present at their hall, this evening, at half-past seven, to take part in electing permanent officers for the coming quarter, for that Council. Let all members be present, that there may be a fair expression of sentiment.

Fifteenth Ward Union Meeting.—The Republican Union voters of the 15th Ward are requested to meet at the saloon of Jacob Enders, corner of Chicago avenue and Larrabee street this evening at 8 o'clock. Good American and German speakers will address the meeting. Come one, come all.

Ladies Loyal League.—Mrs. Mott will lecture before the Ladies' Loyal League to-morrow evening, April 8th, at 8 o'clock, at the Young Men's Christian Association Room, Methodist Church Block. Members of the gentlemen's League, and all friends are invited to be present. The ladies of the league are requested to meet at 7 o'clock for the transaction of business.

Bridges Battery Association.—A special meeting of the Association will be held Friday evening, April 8th, at 7½ o'clock, at room No. 46 McCormick's building, to make preparations for the reception of the veterans of Bridges' Battery, now on the way home with the remains of comrades killed at Chickamauga.

The attendance of every member and friend of the Association is earnestly requested.

—, Recorder. J. W. MERRIAM, Sec'y.

Comfort in Walking Essential to Health.—Corns, bunions, diseased nails cured by a process peculiar to Dr. Kendall, which dispenses with the operation of cutting. Office No. 44 Prescott House, South Clark street, corner Van Buren.

Editor.—Wanted, a situation as Editor, or Assistant, of a Union or literary paper. Satisfactory reference. Address Drawer 166, Bloomington, Ill.

Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear.—117 South Clark street, Chicago. Dr. J. B. Walker, Operating Surgeon. Consultation from 10 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamp) Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Illinois.

House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing, and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades for sale, wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph street. Box 3062.

To Country Merchants.—Buyers in this market should not neglect an examination of the stock of Messrs. Gore, Willson & Co., wholesale boot and shoe house, 54 Lake street.

Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary and Clinic Institute, 115 South Clark street, Dr. Everett, Specialist for diseases of the eye, Deafness, Catarrh and all chronic diseases. Cut this out and keep it.

Wanted.—One able seaman is wanted for the iron-clad U. S. steamer Catskill, now in the blockading fleet off Charleston, S. C. Only one man will be received. Apply at U. S. Naval Rendezvous, Northwest corner N. Clark and N. Water streets.

Colds, Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

Dr. C. Bigelow, Specialist, Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe. To-day we call the attention of the public to Doctor Bigelow, now permanently located in this city … "Know then thyself; presume not God to scan; The proper study of mankind is man." … Remember the number, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe. See advertisement in another column.

Who is Mrs. Winslow?—As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. … Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor*, New York City. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

The Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit Express	6:15 a.m.	9:25 a.m.
Detroit Express	6:40 p.m.	11:15 a.m.
Detroit Express	9:40 p.m.	11:15 p.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL, CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:15 a.m.	10:00 p.m.
Night Express	9:45 p.m.	9:25 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
*Day Express	6:15 a.m.	*10:30 p.m.
†Evening Express	5:00 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
**Night Express	10:00 p.m.	†12:30 p.m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
*Day Express	6:15 a.m.	*10:30 p.m.
†Evening Express	5:00 p.m.	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	9:10 p.m.	[illegible]
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:25 a.m.
Night Express	9:10 p.m.	10:20 p.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	8:45 a.m.	9:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:10 p.m.	7:50 a.m.
*Urbana Accommodation	4:00 p.m.	Saturdays only
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	6:45 p.m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
*Mail and Accommodation	5:00 a.m.	*9:10 p.m.
*Day Express	[illegible]	11:00 a.m.
*Night Express	10:10 p.m.	[illegible]
*Cin. & Louisville Express	9:10 p.m.	6:15 a.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p.m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	11:30 p.m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	9:30 a.m.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Morning Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In Watertown, March 29th, by the Rev. R. G. Eyre, … of New York, and … of Chicago, Ill.

DIED.

In this city, on Tuesday, April 5th, LILLIE GERTRUDE … [illegible]

In this city, on Monday, 4th inst., THOMAS, son of … [illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The North Star, from Halifax and Queenstown, of the … has arrived. French Rentes 67f. 15c.

The London *Shipping Gazette's* Paris correspondent writes that the Finance Minister had an interview on Friday afternoon with Mr. Glynn respecting the Mexican loan, and that in the evening a gentleman of the Finance Department was to leave to obtain Maximilian's signature to the decree.

The impression in Paris is that the proposition for the bond-holders of 1851 is really not unfavorable.

The pirate Georgia arrived at Bordeaux, March 29th.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 21st.—Today has been a complete holiday. No market except stocks.

London journals of to-day contain nothing important.

LONDON, Monday, March 21.—Consols 91½@91¾; Ill. Cen. shares … discount; Erie shares 57@58.

The *Times* editorially contends that the Federal armies will this year be made subservient to electioneering purposes … It is reported that great coolness has arisen between Russia and France, the former having acquired the conviction that France is plotting mischief in European Turkey.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Successful Federal Expedition.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The following has been received:

LITTLE ROCK, April 1, 1864.

To Major General Halleck:

The following telegram is just received:

PINE BLUFFS, ARK., March 31.—*To Maj. Gen. Steele*: The expedition to Newark, Mills and Longview has just returned. We destroyed the pontoon bridge at Longview, burned a train of thirty wagons loaded with camp equipments, ammunition, Quartermaster's stores, &c.; captured 260 prisoners. Engaged in battle yesterday morning Gen. Docking's division of about 1,200 men from Monticello, routed and pursued him ten miles, with a loss on his side of over 100 killed and wounded.

We captured a large quantity of small arms, two stand of colors, many wagons, and over 300 horses and mules. Our loss will not exceed 15 killed, wounded and missing. We brought in several hundred contrabands.

The expedition was a complete success. Details will be furnished in my official report, which will be forwarded in a few days.

(Signed) POWELL CLAYTON, Colonel commanding.

The Mandamus Case Against the Illinois State Treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6.—The mandamus case against the State Treasurer, on the relation of Barnes to restrain the fraudulent bill containing … will be heard at Ottawa, at the coming term of the Supreme Court, having been transferred from this division. The papers have been sent up. The Supreme Court will meet in Ottawa two weeks from to-morrow. Another case, involving the same point, is on the docket there, having been continued at the last term.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Grierson Skirmishing with Forrest.

MEMPHIS, April 5.—Grierson's cavalry had a fight with Forrest, near Summerville, yesterday. A fine skirmishing ensued, … [illegible] He will renew the attack to-day.

Advices from Vicksburg report Loring and Lee at Canton, and the rebels repairing the railroad destroyed by Sherman.

From Central and South America.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived from Aspinwall, March 28th, with passengers and specie brought down from San Francisco by the Orizaba. The Illinois was waiting the arrival of the America at Panama.

The U. S. sloop of war Elanens, with President Murillo, of Columbia, on board, reached Carthagena March 19th.

Among the passengers by the Ocean Queen is Samuel Ward, bearer of the Central American Transit Company's ratified contract.

The Nicaragua House of Deputies had rejected Capt. Pim's British railroad project.

An experiment of growing cotton in Guatemala has had some success. Gen. Medina had been elected President of Honduras. The Nicaragua Congress refused to accept President Martin's resignation.

The coffee crop of Nicaragua is calculated at about 20,000 quintals. Extensive preparations were making for the next crop.

A disastrous fire in Valparaiso on the 23d of February, destroyed $400,000 worth of property, on which there was but $231,000 insurance.

From Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—The bill allowing the New Jersey soldiers to vote, was discussed to-day in the Assembly and defeated by a strict party vote. The Democrats opposing. The veteran soldiers now home are much incensed.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Subscriptions at the First National Bank to the 10-40 loan to-day, $246,800. The receipts at the Custom House are $294,000, of which $214,000 were in gold certificates.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Successful Working of the Treasury Regulations, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 31.—The "Treasury Regulations" in North Carolina, which have been carried into practical execution by the Hon. David Heaton, have attained a success and perfection which challenge the admiration of all. The system of registering the name of purchasers, their residence, the articles bought, the price paid and the merchant who sold the same, is so complete as to enable the Treasury Agent to ascertain at a glance the final destination of every article of merchandise that comes into the Department, even to a spool of thread. … It is due to Secretary Chase to state that he is the author of this admirable system, which promises to make this a self-sustaining department. Much credit is also due to the military authorities here for the hearty co-operation and substantial assistance given by them to the agents of the Treasury Department, who are all working harmoniously together in endeavoring to save the life of the nation. The former will conquer the rebels, the latter will pay the bill from the proceeds of their property.

THE RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT OF SLAVES IN KENTUCKY.

A Glance at Governor Bramlette's Position.

[Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.— … [illegible]

I. The fact that Gov. Bramlette sat upon the platform at Lexington, and gave his official countenance to the traitorous speech of Woolford, in which he eulogized the Buckners, the Morgans, the Breckinridges … and the misery this war was bringing on the women and children of the South.

II. The fact that the Provost Marshal of Boyle county while engaged in enrolling the negroes in his district, received a dispatch from Governor Bramlette, nearly if not literally in these words: "I have dispatched the President, and have demanded that this business of enrolling and drafting of negroes must be stopped; and it he don't stop it, I will."

III. The fact that Gov. Bramlette, after an interview with Shipman of the Louisville *Journal*, wrote a proclamation to the people of Kentucky, and sent it for publication to the office of the *Commonwealth* newspaper, and that it was there put in type, and proofs of it taken … [illegible]

IV. The fact that at a meeting of five gentlemen in Frankfort, at 9 o'clock at night, Governor Bramlette read that proclamation aloud from a proof, freshly brought in from the printing office.

V. That the loyal, stout-hearted Dr. Breckinridge withstood its publication and rebuked its spirit, telling the Governor that it would "bring on civil war in the State, and that he would be held to a terrible responsibility, both personal and official, if he published it."

VI. That the Governor, cowed by Breckinridge's fidelity and sternness, and the milder disapproval of the others, then and there eviscerated the traitorous … and sent it to be read for publication, shorn of five-sixths of its length and purged of nearly all its treason.

VII. That Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, in a conversation with —, a few days before the event just narrated, counselled open resistance to the draft. "How will you make it?" inquired —. "We will overcome Grant's army … and Longstreet will follow him and the State will be ruined." "Well," answered Jacobs doggedly, "this thing has got to be stopped, and we may as well stop it now, if we perish in the attempt."

We here leave this presentation of the case against Gov. Bramlette, and the pro-slavery Union traitors of Kentucky, with the jury of the public.

The Governor's demands upon Mr. Lincoln toned down here to a request that the negroes, when drafted, should not be kept in Kentucky, but should be removed from the State forthwith. … Senator Dixon, his comrade, begged that the draft might be suspended until after the … crop was made—that is, not to let off Kentucky from hurting the rebels for at least six months.

It is historic and interesting, apropos of all this, to say that when Gen. Grant was in Louisville, he said, in reply to a distinguished Union man, who asked him what he would do if Bramlette & Co. "made trouble about the enrollment?" "Do?" … "My God! Sir, what have I to do with their notions about slaves? This is a law of Congress. It shall be executed if I have to bring up the whole army from Chattanooga. Tell them so."

The Care of our Returned Prisoners.

U. S. SANITARY COM., PHILA. AGENCY, 1307 Chestnut street, March 30.

It will doubtless be gratifying to all who have friends among our prisoners at Richmond, to know that in the event of their release they receive the kindly offices of the Sanitary Commission at the earliest possible moment. … At Annapolis it has a depot of supplies of all kinds which are used in affording relief to any of our returned prisoners who become patients of the General Hospital at that point, and at Camp Parole, near Annapolis, where the returned prisoners are quartered until exchanged. … E. M. LEWIS, Gen. Supt.

THE BRIG CRESSINGTON.

Her Probable Loss with All on Board.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, April 4.]

The expectation of receiving any tidings of the whereabouts of the Cressington, which left Detroit October 26th for Liverpool, is like hoping against hope. … The Cressington, as above stated, left Detroit Oct. 26th, with a cargo of staves, which she took on at the dock of the Detroit and Milwaukee railway. She had previously made four trips between … [illegible]

Interesting from Mexico.

HAVANA, March 30.—The Spanish mail steamer … [illegible] … Santa Anita, or, according to others, at Cocula, in the State of Jalisco, with part of his troops at that place and the remainder in the towns of Jiquilpan and Zapotlan.

Amusements.

MISTER Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS P. B.

(MORTIMER THOMSON,)

Will pronounce his Humorous Lecture on

CHEEK!

AT BRYAN HALL

Thursday Evening, April 7th.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission, FIFTY CENTS. Tickets for sale after 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, at Reed's Temple of Music, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, at … and at the Door.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Proprietor and Manager … J. H. McVicker.

MONDAY, APRIL 4th. Last week of the favorite actress SUSAN DENIN. … TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. … [illegible]

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM. 200,000 CURIOSITIES.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO. … Proprietors and Managers. … F. A. HARRINGTON … Assistant Manager.

UNBOUNDED SUCCESS of the NEW DRAMA and the NEW COMPANY. SECOND WEEK of the great Moral Drama, produced with new scenery and appointments, and a great cast, embracing the entire strength of the STAR COMPANY, entitled the

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

Which will be presented MONDAY EVENING, April 4th, and every evening during the week, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION for this week. Six Grand Exhibitions combined, all for one price.

ELLINGER AND FOOT'S Splendid Parlor Opera, day and evening. … in which the whole company will appear in all their wonderful performances.

Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Dress Circle, 25 cents extra; Children, 15 cents extra. Secured Seats in Parquette, 25 cents extra. Private Boxes, $5 and $3. Box Book now open. Doors open at 7; performance begins at 7¾.

VARIETY THEATRE. 115 & 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors and Managers. T. L. FITCH … Stage Manager.

NEW STARS! NEW ATTRACTIONS!! MONDAY EVENING, April 4th, first appearance of MISS VICTORIA HOWARD, the popular Vocalist. … MLLE AUGUSTA. GO AND SEE MR. TIM HAYES, the Champion Clog Dancer of the world. Re-engagement of MR. GEORGE WINSHIP. SCALE OF PRICES.—Dress Circle, 25 cents; Parquette, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Single Seats and Boxes, $1 each.

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS. LAST WEEK of the ENTIRE TRIUMPHAL SEASON. ALL THE ARTISTS, The Horses, Ponies and Mules. THE UNAPPROACHABLE ROBINSON, EVERY NIGHT, AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON. JOHN DAVENPORT'S BENEFIT ON FRIDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. … EDWIN KELLY, Manager.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS. SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK, 185, 188 & 187 Dearborn street, Chicago. … [illegible]

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Entire stock of finished and unfinished Frames, Looking Glass Plates, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. … WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, DRESS GOODS, LINENS, BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, April 7th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms … WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. SECOND-HAND AND NEW Furniture, Mirrors and Piano Forte, AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, April 8th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesroom, a general assortment of PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE. Stewart Cook Stove, Mirrors, Engravings, &c. ALSO, PIANO FORTE. One second-hand Rosewood Case, Carved Leg Piano Forte. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION. At the residence No. 158 South Morgan street, on THURSDAY, April 7th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell the entire Parlor, Diningroom, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, one McGee Cooking Stove, … GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence, by two gay and festive young gents that crossed the blue coats and brass buttons. … Address W. D. Johnson, Co. G, 15th Ill. Infantry and WM. E. Scott, Co. E, 15th Ill. Infantry, Pulaski, Tenn.

WANTED—Two young ladies desire to correspond with two or more young gentlemen. … Address MINNIE and GRACE, Box 681.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—An unfurnished front room, with board, in a small private family, at 29 Fulton street, suitable for a gentleman and wife.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board at 82 Washington street. …

BOARDING.—A good opportunity for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, to get good board. …

BOARDING.—A large front room (unfurnished) to rent with board at 134 State st. References required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with large furnished front room. …

BOARDING.—Several furnished rooms to rent with board at 291 Michigan avenue. …

BOARDING.—Genteel board and pleasant rooms to be had at 51 South Carpenter street. References required and given.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. … [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A second floor front room, with eight closet, at 52 Lake street. …

TO RENT—And Furniture for sale, … [illegible]

TO RENT—A desirable house on Michigan Avenue, near Twelfth street. …

TO RENT—A fine large furnished room … [illegible]

TO RENT—Desirable Offices at … Apply to J. P. CAMPBELL, … Dearborn street.

TO RENT—A two-story frame Dwelling, containing eleven rooms, … [illegible]

TO RENT—Brick Store and Dwelling on Washington street. … WM. H. SAMPSON, Room No. 5, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A two story Dwelling House … Inquire of CLAFLIN & FAY, 44 Clark street.

TO RENT—A Commodious Office in Steel's Building, South Water street. … Apply to GEO. STEEL, 143 Water street.

TO RENT—Two large pleasant Parlors, suitable for gentlemen, … [illegible]

TO RENT—From May first, a desirable brick dwelling, two story and basement, … DAVID HERDMAN.

TO RENT—Offices and Rooms in … Lasalle street. … Apply to BUTT & HOOKER, Real Estate Agents.

TO RENT—The 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th stories of a first-class store on Lake street, near Franklin. Inquire of HOMER & PECK, …

TO RENT—We are building eight houses on Newberry street, one block west of Randolph, near the C. B. & Q. R. R. which will be ready for occupancy May 1st next. … TERRY & SON.

TO RENT—In Board of Trade Building, from May 1st, several fine offices on ground floor. … Lasalle street.

TO RENT—The Wharfing Dock on the corner of Washington and West Water streets—is the best location for the sale of wood, coal or lumber. … Apply to ORRINGTON LUNT, 341 South Water street, up stairs.

TO RENT—Water lot on North Branch, near L. Newberry's Elevator, … suitable for wood and coal yard. Rent from May 1st. WM. H. SAMPSON, Room 5 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A Store. The five story and basement brick store No. 90 Market street by T. GEDDES, No. 5 over 17 Wells street.

TO RENT—My Warehouse on West Water street, between Randolph and Washington streets, in whole or in part, with dock privilege. Apply on the premises. GALEN EASTMAN.

TO RENT—Dock to lease on the South Branch of the Chicago River, nearly opposite to Bonnon's Foundry. Lot is 30 feet front on Clark street by 160 feet in depth to the river. Apply to JOHN FORSYTHE, at the office of Scammon & Forsythe, Room No. 1, Marine Bank Building.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a retail grocery, doing a good business. Apply at 607 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Boilers. Six second-hand Boilers, 18 inch double flue, 40 inch diameter, 26 feet long, in good order for immediate use. Apply to C. M. DALTON, 31 Franklin street, Boston.

FOR SALE—A first-class Retail Grocery on one of the principle streets in Chicago, cheap lease, and first-class trade established. … Address "LIBERTY," Box 1481, Chicago, P. O.

FOR SALE—A Saddle Horse kind, young and gentle. Sold for want of use. Price, $150. Apply at T. HOWE'S Stable, 161 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE—A Horse and Buggy, horse young, beautiful and gentle—is used to being harnessed and driven by ladies. Covered buggy with harness nearly new. Apply to NEWHALL & GREEN, 152 South Water street.

FOR SALE—One fifty horse Tubular Boiler. Nearly new. Inquire at 285 State st.

FOR SALE—Three Mules, young and in fine condition. Can be seen at the corner of Madison and Reuben streets. DANIEL WORTHINGTON.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of the Retail Grocery 426 West Madison street, are for sale cheap for cash. …

FOR SALE—The machinery, tools, fixtures and stock of a Manufacturing business, centrally located in Chicago, … Address P. O. Box 3061, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A country Store, in a good location; … [illegible]

FOR SALE—One ten horse power Engine, with boiler and fixtures, … Apply to FAY & CO. …

FOR SALE—The stock and good will of a Retail Grocery in a good location, … JOHN BRIGHT, …

FOR SALE—Hardware and Agricultural Store at Iowa City, Iowa. … [illegible]

FOR SALE—An Open Buggy and Harness, having run but a short time. Address … P. O. Box 3174, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Thoroughly seasoned Flour Barrel Staves and Circled Heading. Now in store at foot of West Washington street. GALEN EASTMAN.

FOR SALE—A valuable business stand, located in a thriving town in Iowa. … Davenport, Iowa.

FOR SALE—We offer for sale to a cash buyer, our Wave Manufacturing Establishment located at … County, Illinois. … [illegible]

FOR SALE—Plow Factory and Machine Shop. The business has been established fifteen years. … WINCHESTER, DEWOLF & CO.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—400 acres of Timber Land in Van Buren County, Mich., near the Lake. This is a great chance for speculation. Price $5 per acre. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE—30,000 acres of well selected Pine Lands, in lots to suit purchasers, … [illegible]

FOR SALE—Geneva Residences. Two houses and lots in Geneva, Kane County, Ill. Apply to D. MARTIN, Geneva, Ill.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange for a small desirable house in Chicago, a farm of … acres, … [illegible] … CLAFLIN & FAY, 44 Clark street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Farm, 100 acres, … [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Exchange. First quality of improved and unimproved Lands in Iowa. … Address F. A. STEWART, P. O. Box 99, Fort Madison, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Waukegan residence. A large and solidly built brick house, … [illegible] … Bryan Hall.

Lost.

LOST—Safe Key. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

LOST—A Boy 10 years old went from his home on Harrison street, … [illegible]

LOST—On the 7:30 P. M. State street car, … [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Two experienced canvassers for … [illegible]

WANTED—Persons having buildings for sale, … CHANCELLOR L. JENKS, … Clark st.

WANTED—A man in a Wholesale Hat and Cap House. … Call at 161 Lake street.

WANTED—A purchaser for a fine pair of Mares, … C. L. GOLDER.

WANTED—An Office. Wanted … P. O. Drawer 5931.

WANTED—A situation by a man and his wife on a Farm. … [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government … Teamsters. … JAMES W. CLARK, Government Agent.

WANTED—Iron Founders, Attention. Wanted, from three to five tons Sash Weights, assorted sizes, for cash. Address Box 326, Chicago, stating price, &c.

WANTED—A young man wishes to rent a furnished room. … [illegible]

WANTED—Two first-rate Journeymen Barbers. To good workmen the highest wages will be paid at No. 61 South Clark street, Sherman House. J. B. GUTH.

WANTED—An owner wanted for … Inquire at office of Street Wilson, … S. FOWLER, Agent.

WANTED—The Advertiser wishes to contract for the raising of from one to five acres of Onions. … RICHARD, at this office.

WANTED—By an American lady a situation to do plain sewing. Also, board in a private family for a young lady from the country. …

WANTED—A Head Waiter, one who fully understands the business. A Second Waiter in any first-class hotel can secure this situation, if he can furnish the required reference as to capability. Address "HOTEL," Post Office Box 3071.

WANTED—To Rent. I want to rent a neat Cottage House, containing five or six rooms, near the street railway in the West Division. … Post Office Drawer 6017.

WANTED—Young ladies to learn dress cutting by a lately improved and patented chart. It is very plain and easily understood and learned, and it is also the handiest chart, or model, to use in the great Northwest. … at 105 West Madison st., Chicago. Raised worsted work also taught by a quick and easy method at only one lesson.

WANTED—A Partner. A man from the East would like to engage with a party in the manufacture of cigars. Having had long experience, and a thorough knowledge of the business, he thinks he can give the best of satisfaction. Any wholesale grocer wishing to go into the cigar trade, and can furnish capital, will find this a good opportunity. Address "G U," care of Post Office Box 1323.

WANTED—A first class dress maker to act in the capacity of forewoman. None need apply unless they can furnish the best of reference as to ability and character. Address with real name Box 2280, Chicago, for one week.

WANTED—To Photographers. The advertiser wishes to find employment in a Photographic establishment … Address until the 11th inst. P. W. STOUGHTON, Wis. Reference given if required and the same asked.

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in either a wholesale or retail dry goods house, by one who is acquainted with the business. … Janesville, Wisconsin.

WANTED—Everybody to make their own Hair Restorative—the best ever produced. … directions by return mail.

WANTED—A House and Lot, (one on the Chicago and Burlington Railroad preferred) in exchange for goods, … F. W. Malden, Bureau County, Illinois.

WANTED—A situation by a young man, twenty years of age, who understands book-keeping and is a good penman. Would not be Assistant Book-keeper and Entry Clerk. … Address "J B," Tribune office.

WANTED—An experienced Miller and Trimmer to go into the country. … D. R. FISK, wholesale rooms, 20 Lake street.

WANTED—Good bridge carpenters, immediately, by FOX & HOWARD, 78 South Water street.

WANTED—A Book-keeper. A permanent situation is offered. Address with references and qualifications, "B H & CO." Box 2326.

WANTED—A situation as Gardener, by a young man having a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its varied branches, particularly the cultivation of vegetables. Is also willing to make himself otherwise useful. Address "W L," Tribune office.

WANTED—A partner with a cash capital of $300 to $500 in a good established business. It is not necessary that the party should give all his time, but have the entire control of it. Address "F R," P. O. Box 1344.

WANTED—By a young man of three years experience, a situation as Assistant Bookkeeper or Entry Clerk in a wholesale or retail … Address "B M," Tribune office.

WANTED—To sell, the stock, fixtures and good will of a first class Bakery. For particulars address "T B," P. O. Box …

WANTED—By a young man of some eight years business experience, a situation in some wholesale clothing or grocery house. Satisfactory references given. Address "J C C," Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—To Tailors. The Advertiser wants a situation as button hole Crook or Bushelman in some good establishment in this city, … TAILOR, P. O. Box 3094, Chicago.

WANTED—By a young gentleman, board and furnished room in a private family … P. O. Drawer 6205.

WANTED—On the West Side, a small cottage or part of a house, by a good paying tenant, with a small family. … P. O. Box 1277.

WANTED—A situation in a wholesale or commission house by a man of temperate habits, who has had experience in business and who is not afraid of work. …

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as clerk in any good business. A good penman and reliable. … dress "T W B," Tribune office.

WANTED—A Hardware Salesman in a hardware house doing a wholesale trade. One acquainted with the Western trade preferred. Address Box 3776, Chicago.

WANTED—A good blacksmith, two good wood workmen and painter, at Carriage Factory, corner of State and Twelfth streets, Chicago. HENRY WILLETS.

WANTED—A good Cloakmaker at 179 South Clark st. VEHAN & HIGBE.

WANTED—A situation by a salesman of twenty years experience in the Wholesale Dry Goods business in New York. Would have no objection to travel. … Address "H E T," Post Office Box 3660, Chicago.

WANTED—To Lawyers. A practicing lawyer desires to engage with a reputable lawyer, or lawyers at a moderate salary for a time, with a view to becoming junior partner. Address "X Y Z" Post Office Box 2888, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Carpenters and Joiners. Wanted a number of good Joiners, also Carpenters, to work on frame buildings. Constant employment and good wages. Apply … at 78 Randolph street.

WANTED—A furnished room with board, for a gentleman and wife. Private family preferred. Address "P," P. O. Box 4281.

WANTED—Desk room and other conveniences suitable for the Commission business, or an office properly located, at low rent. Address P. O. Drawer 688, with particulars.

WANTED—A French or Scotch maid to take the care of a child. To one neat, tidy, and suitable in other respects, liberal wages and a good situation are offered. Address P. O. Box 29.

WANTED—We want to engage the services of two or three good Salesmen who can command a good trade, acquainted with dry goods business. … Address "WHOLESALE," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A good drug and prescription clerk. … Inquire at W. F. … , Madison street.

WANTED—A responsible man (Farmer preferred) to do business in each Township, … [illegible]

WANTED—$5,000 worth of second hand Clocks, Watches, Carpets, Jewelry and Furs, for which I will pay the highest price. … [illegible]

WANTED—The address of every … [illegible]

WANTED—Three or four good … Apply at … [illegible]

WANTED—Thirty young able-bodied men … Light Artillery … [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general house work in a small family. … Lake street.

WANTED—A good Bank … Apply to … Lake street.

WANTED—For the U. S. Military Railroads, … Laborers, … per day, to go to Nashville. … [illegible]

WANTED—A competent Prescription Clerk. One who is thoroughly acquainted with the drug business … [illegible]

WANTED—At Underwood's, South's, 131 Clark street, … [illegible]

WANTED—Furniture. … [illegible]

WANTED—Boarding, … South Side north of … a gentleman, wife and two children. … Address "A," Box 331, Chicago.

WANTED—Blacksmith's Helper and Finisher at the Carriage Factory of Murally Carriage Works, 41 State street. … BROWN, Agent.

WANTED—On the South Side, by a family of three persons, a … house containing five or six rooms, with barn and large yard. … Address … at this office.

WANTED—At John Jones', Dearborn street, clothes to clean and dye and neatly repair. …

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most Wonderful Invention of the Age. … [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. First-class … work … Address … CLARKE & CO., … Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents in every county of the Northwest, to sell the Steel Plate Engraving of LIEUT. GEN. GRANT. … [illegible] … Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the Great National Western … [illegible] … HALL & PIKE, No. 30 Portland Block, Chicago.

WANTED—Employment, … [illegible] … BOYLAN & CO., General Agents, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Agents to sell the fastest selling works of the age. … GOLDEN & CO., No. 1 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Efficient Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell … [illegible]

WANTED—Agents in every town in the Northwest to sell COLTON'S … ATLAS OF THE WORLD. … LANDON, Agent, 48 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents throughout the West to sell, by subscription, the History of the Rebellion, … [illegible]

WANTED—Gentlemen and ladies to sell Clark's Improved Indelible Pencil. Samples by mail 25 cents. … E. P. CLARK, Box 21, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Agents in every county to sell, by subscription, … Great Rebellion, by Hon. Allen M. Scott, … [illegible]

WANTED—$75 a Month. … [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A nice new two story Frame House of 11 rooms, … [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Cottage House, … State street. … PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Third avenue, near Harrison street, … Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State st.

FOR SALE—Two small Cottages to be moved off the premises. … CLAFLIN & FAY, Attorneys, …

FOR SALE—Six brick Stores, located in the very heart of … Chicago—price $110,000. … F. H. CUMMINGS, 123 Clark street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—One of the best residence lots on Calumet avenue, … price of $38 per foot. Apply to PETER SHIMP …

FOR SALE—Or Rent. Lot, house and barn, southwest corner of … Apply to DRINNAN, … street, from 11 to 1 and 4 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A very desirable Brick House and Barn, with all modern conveniences, … THOMAS ALLEN.

FOR SALE—Brick dwelling on West Washington street, … [illegible]

FOR SALE—Residence Property. MICHIGAN AVENUE—House and lot … WABASH AVENUE— … PRAIRIE AND CALUMET AVENUES— … WEST AND NORTH DIVISIONS— … BUSINESS PROPERTY— … THOMAS B. BRYAN …

FOR SALE—Two Houses … five years lease of lot, … [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, … [illegible]

FOR SALE—Dwelling House and Lot on Michigan street, … THOMAS B. BRYAN, …

FOR SALE—Brick house … [illegible]

FOR SALE—House … [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots … [illegible]

NOTICE.—All the Boss … (THURSDAY) evening, … [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$10.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	9.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	5.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	5.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00)	2.00
4 copies	7.00
[illegible]	15.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter-up of club	30.00

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL BANKS.

In the Associate Press report of the proceedings of Congress on Thursday, we find the following:

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the National Bank Bill.

Mr. PIKE, of Me., offered an amendment in effect to make banks simply banks of deposit, and to issue only Legal Tender notes of the Government.

Mr. HOOPER, of Mass., said if the gentleman (Pike) was sincere, he would accept a substitute, that it shall not be lawful for any person, association or corporation, to issue any note, check, or other evidence of indebtedness, designed or calculated to be circulated as money.

Mr. PIKE could not accept the substitute of Mr. Hooper, for the reason that it was in conflict with the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, which in the Kentucky case held that the issues of State banks were Constitutional.

Mr. Pike undoubtedly wishes the country to believe that the Supreme Court has settled this question, and decided that the shinplaster due-bills of local corporations are Constitutional currency, because a good many persons in Maine are largely engaged in manufacturing and vending those shinplasters. But, with due respect to the legal attainments of Mr. Pike, we beg leave to inform him that the question has never been properly adjudicated by the Supreme Court, and is still an open one, and we have not a particle of doubt that when it comes to be fairly presented before that tribunal, it will decide that banks of issue under State charters, are clearly unconstitutional. It is true that a majority of the Supreme Court did decide, in the case of *Briscoe vs. Bank of Kentucky*, 11 Pet 257, that the bank did not violate that clause of the Constitution forbidding States to "emit bills of credit," but Justice Story, in his dissenting opinion, said: "When this case was formerly argued before this Court, a majority of the judges who then heard it were decidedly of opinion that the act of Kentucky establishing the bank, was unconstitutional and void, as amounting to an authority to emit bills of credit, for and on behalf of the State, within the prohibition of the Constitution of the United States. In principle it was thought to be decided by the case of Craig vs. the State of Missouri (4 Peters, 410.) Among that majority was the late Chief Justice Marshall."

This decision then in the much vaunted case of the Bank of Kentucky is overthrown *as an authority*, by the fact that it was against the decision of the Supreme Court in a former case, and against the opinion of a majority of the Court in that very Kentucky Bank case before the death of the great chief Justice Marshall. The people of the United States have tenfold more respect for the opinion of Judges Marshall and Story on a Constitutional question than they have for that of the other judges whose very names are now forgotten.

In delivering the opinion of the Court in the Missouri case (4 Peters 410), chief Justice Marshall defined what is that *bill of credit* which a State cannot emit. He says: "If the prohibition means anything, if the words are not empty sounds, it must comprehend the emission of any *paper medium* by a State Government, for the purpose of common circulation."

And in the same opinion he also says:—"Bills of credit signify a *paper medium* intended to *circulate between individuals*, and between Government and individuals, for the ordinary purposes of society."

In that case also, it was expressly decided that if the issues be unconstitutional, *the note given for the loan of them* ARE VOID. What does Mr. Pike think of these opinions and decisions? We contend that they blow his Kentucky case out of water. Perhaps he may resort to the common dodge of claiming that the bills are issued by a bank, and not by the State; but we reply that the bank is created by the State, and authorized by the State to issue these notes to circulate as money. In the emphatic language of Chief Justice Marshall, "Can this make any real difference? Is the proposition to be maintained that the Constitution meant to prohibit *names* and not *things*?" Justice Story puts the same idea in these words: "That a State may rightfully evade the prohibitions of the Constitution by acting through the *instrumentality of agents* in the evasion, instead of acting in its own direct name, is a doctrine to which I can never subscribe."

But the argument and authorities against the fond assumption of Mr. Pike and his shinplaster venders are not yet exhausted. Justice Story declares, in the same case from which we have quoted, that "the issue of bank bills or notes as currency is subject always to the *control of Congress*, whose powers extend to *the entire regulation of the currency of the country*."

This power is found in the clause of the constitution that confers express authority on Congress to regulate coin and commerce, and these powers are not concurrent with the States, but *exclusive*; and, in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, (4 Wheaton, 196) "Whenever the terms in which a power is granted to Congress or the nature of the power requires that it should be *exercised* by Congress, the subject is as *completely* taken from the State Legislatures as if they had been *forbidden* to act on it." All then who agree that Congress has the entire regulation of the currency, must admit that all banks of issue incorporated by the States are unconstitutional, not only because such issues are bills of credit, but also because they violate the exclusive authority of Congress to regulate commerce, coin and its value. Bank issues furnished and countersigned by the State officers acting under State laws, and secured by the deposit of its own stocks, are but another form of issuing the stocks of the States to circulate as money, which is forbidden in the most positive terms by the Supreme Law of the land: the issues of such "bills of credit" by the banks, though more secure for the holder than the generous confidence wild-cat of New England and Pennsylvania, are clearly and palpably unconstitutional.

But before concluding this article we shall offer two more high authorities in support of the position we take. In No. 44 (by Hamilton) of the *Federalist*, the great contemporaneous exposition of the Constitution, prepared by Hamilton, Madison and Chief Justice Jay of the Supreme Court, it says: "The same reasons which show the necessity of denying to the States the power of regulating coin, prove with equal force that they ought not to be at liberty to substitute a paper medium instead of coin," which they notoriously have done by the subterfuge of conferring upon private individuals the powers they do not possess, and are forbidden to attempt to exercise. We submit that the opinions of these three men as expounders of the Constitution, are entitled at least, to as much respect as that of the Hon. Mr. Pike of Maine. If there is any doubt on this point we will reinforce Hamilton, Madison and Jay with Justice Story who quotes and approves this very passage from the *Federalist*, and says "that the prohibition was aimed at a paper medium which was intended to circulate as money, and to that alone."

In his message of Dec. 3, 1861, President Jackson, referring expressly to a bank and paper medium, said: "It is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate. The Constitution has entrusted Congress exclusively with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description." Could language be possibly clearer? This is precisely what Secretary Chase is trying to accomplish by the National Banking system. But he is thwarted at every step by the advocates of an unconstitutional wild-cat system of banks, who propose to keep the country cursed forever with a shabby currency.

In an essay written and published about a year ago, on Chase's National Bank system, Robert J. Walker, ex-Secretary of the Treasury completely overthrew and exposed the false sophistries of the … [illegible] … "how can it confer that privilege upon its deputies? How can it confer powers upon individuals that it does not possess?" … [illegible]

The Toronto *Globe* of Monday says that … [illegible]

Chicago Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864. NUMBER 47.

WANTED—...
WANTED—A good ...
WANTED—For the ...
WANTED—A ...
WANTED—An Underclerk ...
WANTED—Furniture ...
WANTED—Boarding ...
WANTED—Blacksmith's ...
WANTED—On the South ...
WANTED—At John Jones ...

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents wanted ...
WANTED—Agents. ...
WANTED—Agents in every ...
WANTED—500 Agents ...
WANTED—Employment. ...
WANTED—Agents to sell ...
WANTED—Efficient Agents ...
WANTED—Agents in every ...
WANTED—Agents through ...
WANTED—Gentlemen and lad...
WANTED—Agents in every ...
WANTED—$75 a Month ...

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A nice new ...
FOR SALE—A Cottage House ...
FOR SALE—House and Lot ...
FOR SALE—Two small Cottages ...
FOR SALE—Six brick ...
FOR SALE—One of the ...
FOR SALE—Or Rent, Lot ...
FOR SALE—A very desirable ...
FOR SALE.—Brick dwelling ...
FOR SALE—Residence Property ...
FOR SALE—Two Houses ...
FOR SALE—At a bargain ...
FOR SALE—Dwelling House ...
FOR SALE—Brick house and ...
FOR SALE—House at ...
FOR SALE—Lots ...
NOTICE.—All the Boss Barbers ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL BANKS.

In the Associated Press report of the proceedings of Congress on Thursday, we find the following:

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the National Bank Bill.

Mr. PIKE, of Me., offered an amendment in effect to make banks simply banks of deposit, and to issue only Legal Tender notes of the Government.

Mr. HOOPER, of Mass., said if the gentleman ... he would accept a substitute ... it is lawful for any person ... or corporation, to issue any note, check, or ... to be circulated as money.

Mr. PIKE could not accept the substitute of Mr. Hooper, for the reason that it was in conflict with the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, which, in the ... held that the issues of State banks ... unconstitutional.

Mr. Pike undoubtedly wishes the country to believe that the Supreme Court has settled this question, and decided that the small bills of local corporations are unconstitutional currency, because a good many persons in Maine are largely engaged in manufacturing and vending these shinplasters. But, with due respect to the legal attainments of Mr. Pike, we beg leave to inform him that the question has never been properly adjudicated by the Supreme Court, and is still an open one, and we have not a particle of doubt that when it comes to be fairly presented before that tribunal, it will decide that banks of issue under State charters are clearly unconstitutional. It is true that a majority of the Supreme Court did decide, in the case of *Briscoe vs. Bank of Kentucky*, 11 Pet. 257, that the bank did not violate that clause of the Constitution forbidding States to "emit bills of credit," but Justice Story, in his *dissenting opinion*, said:

"When this case was formerly argued before this Court, a majority of the judges who then heard it were decidedly of opinion that the act of Kentucky establishing the bank, was unconstitutional and void, as amounting to an authority to emit bills of credit, for and on behalf of the State, within the prohibition of the Constitution of the United States. In principle it was thought to be decided by the case of Craig vs. the State of Missouri (4 Peters, 410). Among that majority was the late Chief Justice Marshall."

This decision then in the much vaunted case of the Bank of Kentucky is overthrown as an authority, by the fact that it was against the decision of the Supreme Court in a former case, and against the opinion of a majority of the Court in that very Kentucky Bank case before the death of the great chief Justice Marshall. The people of the United States have tenfold more respect for the opinion of Judges Marshall and Story on a Constitutional question than they have for that of the other judges whose very names are now forgotten.

In delivering the opinion of the Court in the Missouri case (4 Peters 410), chief Justice Marshall defined what is that *bill of credit* which a State cannot emit. He says: "If the prohibition means anything, if the words are not empty sounds, it must comprehend the emission of *any paper medium* by a State Government, for the purpose of common circulation."

And in the same opinion he also says:—"Bills of credit signify a *paper medium* intended to *circulate between individuals*, and between Government and individuals, for the ordinary purposes of society."

In that case also, it was expressly decided that if the issues be unconstitutional, *the notes given for the loan of them* ARE VOID. What does Mr. Pike think of these opinions and decisions? We contend that they blow the Kentucky case out of water. Perhaps he may resort to the common dodge of claiming that the bills are issued by a bank, and not by the State; but we reply that the bank is created by the State, and authorized by the State to issue these notes to circulate as money. In the emphatic language of Chief Justice Marshall, "Can this make any real difference? Is the proposition to be maintained that the Constitution meant to prohibit *names and not things?*" Justice Story puts the same idea in these words: "That a State may rightfully evade the prohibitions of the Constitution by acting through the *instrumentality of agents* in the evasion, instead of acting in its own direct name, is a doctrine to which I can never subscribe."

But the argument and authorities against the bald assumption of Mr. Pike and his shinplaster venders are not yet exhausted. Justice Story declares, in the same case from which we have quoted, that "the issue of bank bills or notes as currency is subject always to the *control of Congress*, whose power extends to the entire regulation of the currency of the country."

This power is found in the clause of the Constitution that confers express authority on Congress to regulate coin and commerce, and these powers are not concurrent with the States but exclusive; and, in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the ... opinion of the Supreme Court, (4 Wheaton, 193) "Whenever the terms in which a power is granted to Congress or the nature of the power requires that it should be exercised by Congress, the subject is as completely taken from the State Legislatures as if they had been *forbidden to act on it*." All then who agree that Congress has the entire regulation of the currency, must admit that all banks of issue incorporated by the States are unconstitutional, not only because such issues are bills of credit, but also because they violate the exclusive authority of Congress to regulate commerce, coin and its value. Bank issues furnished and countersigned by the State officers acting under State laws, and secured by the deposit of its own stocks, are but another form of issuing the stocks of the States to circulate as money, which is forbidden in the most positive terms by the Supreme Law of the land; for issues of such "bills of credit" by the banks, though more secure for the holder than the generous confidence ... of New England and Pennsylvania, are clearly and palpably unconstitutional.

But before concluding this article we shall offer two more high authorities in support of the position we take. In No. 44 (by Hamilton) of the *Federalist*, the great contemporaneous exposition of the Constitution, prepared by Hamilton, Madison and Chief Justice Jay of the Supreme Court, it says: "The ... which show the necessity of denying to the States the power of regulating coin, prove with equal force that they ought not to be at liberty to substitute a paper medium instead of coin," which they would have done by the subterfuge of ... upon private individuals the power ... they do not possess, and are forbidden to exercise. We submit that the opinions of these three men as expounders of the Constitution, are entitled at least, to as much weight as that of the Hon. Mr. Pike of Maine. If there is any doubt on this point we will add to Hamilton, Madison and Jay that of Justice Story, who quotes and approves the above passage from the *Federalist*, and says that the prohibition was aimed at a *paper medium* which was intended to *circulate as money*, and to that alone."

... message of Dec. 3, 1861, President ... speaking expressly to a *bank* and ... said: "It is essential that the ... should possess a currency of equal ... and use, wherever it may ... The Constitution has entrusted ... exclusively with the power creating and regulating a currency of that description." Could language be possibly ... more precisely what Secretary Chase ... to accomplish by the National ... system. But he is thwarted at ... by the advocates of an unconstitutional system of banks, who produced ... currency cursed forever with a ...

... and published about a ... Chase's National Bank system, ... as Secretary of the Treasury ... overthrew and exposed the ... and sophisms of the Pike ... advocates; in our examination ... we have followed his ... In conclusion we repeat a ... that a State with all its power ... coin money or emit bills of ... it is certain that privilege upon ... a corporation powers upon ... it does not possess ...

FAITH IN THE ARMY.

Foreigners accuse the Americans of having more self-conceit and doing bigger bragging than any other people. We are taunted as the almighty Yankee nation, that guesses it can chaw up the French and Britishers before breakfast, and whip all creation in no time. There is doubtless some proof for this imputation; but the facts developed by our great civil war go far to show that even in our most extravagant fits of swell and swagger we have come nearer the truth than the foreigners who have ridiculed us as weak and despised us as cowardly. The immense resources, and undreamed of military strength which the conflict has shown us to have, go a long way to prove what has heretofore seemed vain bluster to be sober fact; and what has been set down as the empty raving of a giddy-headed self-conceit to be only an instinctive sense of our real and vast power. The immense armies that we have put in the field, and the ease with which this great country bears up the enormous burden of their support, seem to make it no longer a silly piece of brag, nor a crazy effort at self-glorification, but a demonstrated fact, that if one united people, we would be to-day in military strength and resources a full match for all the world beside. There is one evil growing out of this sense of our tremendous and acknowledged strength, which is that we are too prone to expect too much of our armies, and demand of them greater results, and in much shorter time than is at all reasonable.

While we believe that the country should be exacting to the last degree in its demands of the army; while it should have no patience with slowness and hesitation; should denounce and punish all incompetency and imbecility; scourge as with a scorpion lash all cowardice or treachery; and insist every where, and at all times, upon the utmost vigor, skill and courage in every man in the army, it should be just as determined and cautious that it do not demand more of the army than the army can do; and do not blame it for not achieving impossible results and for not gaining impossible victories. We fear that we may sometimes expect from the army greater things than any army can accomplish, and in their failure to do all which we fondly claimed, or earnestly longed they might do, refuse to them their just meed of honor for all their toils, dangers and sufferings. We should not forget that soldiers are after all but men, who feel cold and hunger, suffer weakness and fatigue, and are subject to be delayed, if not overcome by perils, miscarriages, obstacles, wounds and death. We should not expect that when they start out on a campaign they are to find nothing to check them and nobody to stand before them; but that the rebels are to give way at the very sight of their coming, and they are to take the ragged rascals on the run marching on conquering and to conquer. Sent forth to fulfill a programme that ignores space and distance, ground and water, takes no note of time, regards rebel soldiers as men of straw, and fancies high mountains are to be passed and deep streams to be crossed by men and horses as on eagle's wings; which forgets communications and supplies, and never looks behind—can ordinary men, with no help from wizards and magicians, with no supernatural gifts or aid, but with only guns, knapsacks, stout limbs and brave hearts do anything else than fail? The magic sword of sharpness has gone, the fairy shoes of swiftness have been long since worn out, or cast aside; the age of miracles is stated to be past; our army is as good, as brave, as true as any as ever trod the earth, and will do and dare all that men can; let us not expect them to do more. This laying out visionary enterprises and superhuman victories for the army, and flaunting them before the eyes of the country as sure to be achieved, can have no good result whatever, and is only sure to depress the hopes of all, and cheat brave men of their well earned laurels. We should not imagine exploits and triumphs for the army to achieve, which equal, if they do not surpass, the deeds of the demigods and giants of mythology and romance, and then blame and abuse them because they come short of our extravagant expectations. Let us not be guilty of the gross folly, and most cruel injustice to these brave men of turning false or insane prophets, and then fall to blaming and cursing them because they do not fulfill our absurd predictions.

WHEN THE WAR IS ENDED.

Will men ever learn anything by experience? One would think the thing impossible if he looks only at a certain class of men whom the inflated condition of things during this war is making rich. Many such never seem to suppose that an end to this state of things is possible; but that all things must continue on as they now are, and increasingly prosperous. Hence extravagance is fast coming to rule the hour—extravagance in building, in dress, and in living. The evidences of this appear on every hand, and we need not detail them. But it is the duty of the public press to warn the public, and to point out the dangers which lie ahead, as far as such dangers are at all discernible.

And such lessons ought to be heeded by our people. We have but recently emerged from a long night of gloomy experience, growing out of a variety of causes such as extravagance in expenditure, overtrading, failure of our banking system, short crops, and the like; commencing in 1857, and continuing till 1860. Now like causes produce like effects. What has happened once, twice, or three times, may happen again; and under like conditions, will happen again.

And yet we hear people, having persuaded themselves, trying to persuade others, that the present condition of financial facility is to continue and be permanent. It is our firm conviction that such persons are mistaken. It will no more continue than the rise of water with the flood tide, or a spring freshet, will continue. The war will come to an end sooner or later. No man can say at what precise date that event will happen. It may be very soon; or it may in certain contingencies linger along for a year yet, or even more.

We do not, it is true, expect it to continue in its strength beyond the present season; nevertheless, another year's campaigning may be required to so get it under, so that the armies will be dispensed with.

But when the war does stop, it will cause immense financial changes in the current of affairs. The Government, instead of paying out $600,000,000 per annum, will cease to expend more than a fourth of the sum. Of course the parties who have received this money will find their receipts curtailed, for a time, to that amount. Railroads which are carrying troops, and the immense supplies which go to feed and furnish 750,000 of men in the field, will find all this kind of custom stopped. Then those who are making locomotives, rail-cars, and railroad supplies, will find their business cut in upon. Those who are manufacturing for the Government, clothing, harness, means of transportation; those who are selling to it horses, mules, beef cattle, pork, bread, medicines, and a thousand other things, will wake up to find their contracts at an end. Iron men, who make cannon—good for little in time of peace; gun-makers, whose business is only moderate when men cease to kill each other, and only indulge in shooting such game as ducks and woodchucks; powder men, dealing now in an article only for hunting and blasting rocks; percussion cap men—and, in fact, all that make and deal in arms, ordnance and ammunition, will find a very sudden difference between peace times and times of war. Then what a change will come over all that deal in vessels, and have concern in marine affairs, especially upon the seaboard.

Nor is this all. A million of men will be thrown out of employ, and sent home to seek new occupations in the arts of peace. Some of these will soon find their way into business, and take to their farms and shops and offices without much delay. A good many of them will not so readily get to work again; and a portion will never regain, or gain, the habits of industry which would have been theirs but for the experiences of war.

In short, the business of the country will have to be essentially changed. This change will involve some delay in the occupations of industry. The old channels of business, being blocked up, new ones will have to be found; and this matter will occupy some little time; and in the meanwhile it is impossible but there should be more or less of confusion, and loss of momentum.

Now, the effect of all this, and more which cannot be detailed, on the financial condition of the country, may or may not be imagined; but it must be considerable. Gold will not go kiting about among the sixties. It will sink down to its true relation to the Government securities. With the fall of gold, or the rise of paper money—values will fall. Real estate, rents, cotton goods, woolens, irons, and everything will go down. Men will go to bed rich, and wake up—not so rich.

That some will regard this as a picture of the fancy, is probably true; but what is to hinder it, when the rebellion is put down, and the war comes to an end? True, some argue that the war will not come to an end abruptly, but will taper off like an iron wedge, or a serpent's tail, to the final conclusion. And, from this fact, contracts will not cease together; troops will not be all discharged at once—gold will not depreciate suddenly, but by degrees, and thus men seeing the gradual approach of the end, will adjust themselves to it.

That the war will terminate in this way is certainly possible. But is it after all probable? Consider what would have been the effect had Lee's army been destroyed last summer in the bend of the Potomac, as it might have been after the battle of Gettysburg. Richmond, and every other principle point in the Confederacy, would have been occupied in a month. With these occupied, no large rebel armies are possible. Let that army now be broken by any means, and who can tell the effect? The truth is, we believe that the great power of the rebellion will be broken suddenly. Let it come soon or late, it will be sudden when it comes.

But suppose it tapers out to a termination, will the effect be as supposed? will the country adjust itself gradually to the condition of things so as to be let down easy from the height of its inflation and extravagance? Not unless we learn wisdom faster than we are wont to do.

Whatever view we may take of these matters there is a conclusion safe to be reached; and that is the object of this article. Sail with close canvas, keep down expenses, pay off debts; but be careful about new ones. Live within your income, and keep in a condition to continue that process. It is no time for long winded operations of a financial nature; nor for the incurring of pecuniary obligations. A debt made now when a dollar is only a little more than sixty cents, will have to be paid when it is one hundred cents.

☞ The Coles county affair lasted just about as long as was expected. The cowardly villains who got it up, were in prodigious haste to get into a fight, without having any clear idea as to how they were to get out of it. But they found that to carry on war is considerable of an undertaking; a good deal more difficult than was anticipated. They perhaps begun to perceive that it is a harder business to carry it on here in Illinois than in Missouri or Kentucky. They perhaps had no idea how many Union soldiers could be collected in a short time against them; nor that when it came to earnest work, the blue coats would understand their trade somewhat better than themselves. It was all a very pretty business to shoot down some unarmed and unsuspecting men in attendance at a county court. But to gather forces, arm them, feed them, supply them with the material of war, and keep it up day after day, and night after night—was rather a different and more serious undertaking. The Copperheads generally had better learn a lesson from this; and to leave off their plottings before they begin. Civil war cannot be inaugurated on this side the Ohio to any advantage. It is much easier to get your neck into a halter, than to get it out after it is once in. The Government is just as ready for rebels here, as for those beyond our army lines; and the loyal people are quite as ready to pickle rods, and use them when pickled for their instruction, as to attend to the traitors further away. The snakes had best be quiet till the weather at least is warmer.

Opinion of the Solicitor Relative to the Payment of Bounty to Free Colored Volunteers.

The act of March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," as amended by the act approved February 24, 1864, provides that "all able-bodied *male colored persons*, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, shall be *enrolled*, and shall *form part of the national forces*, and shall be liable to draft."

Section 13 of the act of 1863 provides that all persons thus *enrolled*, shall, when called into service, be placed on the same footing in all respects as volunteers for three years or during the war, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.

As these acts now stand, they provide for three classes of colored men:

1. Colored men who have been *enrolled* and *drafted*; these being entitled to the advance pay and bounty as provided for other volunteers.
2. Slaves of loyal masters who shall have been, or may be, *drafted*.
3. Slaves of loyal masters who shall volunteer, or have volunteered.

In each case, besides the bounty or compensation paid to the master, the slave is entitled to his freedom.

No provision of bounty or pay is made in this Act for *free colored volunteers*.

Bills are now before Congress which, if passed, will provide for the last mentioned class also, bounty and additional pay.

WILLIAM WHITING,
March 5, 1864. Solicitor of the War Dept.

From this opinion of the law adviser of the War Department, it seems that if a colored man waits until he is drafted he is entitled to the same pay and bounty of drafted white men, viz.: $100 bounty and $13 per month pay, besides $40 a year for clothing; but if he steps forward and enlists as a volunteer he gets no bounty, and only $10 per month pay, out of which he must clothe himself. This is a shameful outrage. Why has it not been corrected by Congress? Can that body do nothing but make speeches?

☞ The Copperheads of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled the other day, like their brethren of Ohio, found it necessary to adopt their Presidential platform without discussion. The managers knew that five minutes' discussion would blow the party up. Gentlemen who, while the fires are stirred, attempt to hold the lid hard down on the boiling pot, will find presently that they have made a miscalculation in measuring their puny strength against the forces of nature. They must have made some singular omissions in their general reading if they believe a political party, though holding the vantage-ground of the opposition, can come into power in these times, without an affirmative policy.

☞ Albert Pike, poet, orator, lawyer, rebel, Brigadier and Indian agent, is said to be living within the Federal lines at Huntsville, south of Little Rock, in a most wretched and poverty stricken condition. The retribution of Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr has overtaken him. During the latter portion of his career as a rebel General, he was the victim of a most relentless persecution on the part of Hindman and Holmes. He came out of that the *suspect* of the Confederates, and impoverished in purse, stricken in body and ruined in character, he finds himself once more under the old flag, broken down and ruined.

☞ The Rev. John Pierpont, who will be seventy-nine years of age on the 6th of April, 1864, and is yet in good health and in the perfect vigor of his mental faculties, has just completed a work of almost as great labor as Johnson's Dictionary. In November, 1861, he began and in March, 1864, he finished a Digest of the Decisions and Instructions of the Treasury Department to Collectors of Customs, contained in fifty-four folio volumes, which he has reduced to one.

General Grant at his Father's House.

From a well written biography of General Grant, in the *Ohio State Journal*, we take the following account of General Grant's visit to his father's house, about two weeks since:

On his way from Washington, last Sabbath, he called at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, about half-past ten in the morning, and sent his son across the river to Covington to tell his father to be at home, for he would call as soon as he could take breakfast. In about half an hour he came up on foot, and for the first time in nearly three years, found his father and mother and three sisters at home. They saluted each other very affectionately, and conversed for a few moments; the neighbors soon gathered in, and children who knew his children when last there, and some soldiers also, who said to him they "knew him on the battle-field." He answered all questions that were asked him in brief sentences, as his manner is, and did not lead in any conversation; and, I think, did not smile while in the house. He pulled out his watch on coming in, and looked, and said he had only *fifteen minutes* to stay; looked again and said he must go, and started off. I walked with him, and said to him: "Some call Sherman's last move a failure." He said, with some animation: "*It was an entire and complete success, and accomplished according to his instructions.*" I made, in the conversation, some slight allusion to political subjects. He did not seem to wish to talk about it—said "he knew nothing about it, and should have nothing to do with it." While at the house of his father, some one of the family brought a costly sword that had been presented to him. He turned his eye to it, and said "*he had enough more* BETTER THAN THAT." He did not seem to think much of such things.

It has been said that he drinks to intoxication. It is in my opinion quite untrue. He has no such appearance, and his father says he feels very sure he *has not drank a drop of liquor in two years*, except a small quantity on one occasion, by order of a physician.

ESEE NEWTON.

THE COLES COUNTY RIOT.

A Full Account of the Origin, Progress and Conclusion of the Copperhead Riot.

[From the Charleston (Coles County) Plain Dealer, Extra.]

CHARLESTON, March 31, 1864.

This afternoon a dreadful affair took place in our town—the most shocking in its details that has ever occurred in our part of the State. Early in the morning, squads of Copperheads came in town, from various directions, and, as the sequel will show, *armed* and determined upon summary vengeance upon our soldiers. During the day, premonitions of the coming trouble were too evident. Some of the soldiers, about to return to their regiments, were somewhat excited by liquor, and consequently rather boisterous, but not belligerent—were more disposed for fun than fight. About 4 o'clock, a soldier, Oliver Sallee, stepped up to Nelson Wells, who has been regarded as the leader of the Copperheads in this county, and placing his hand good-naturedly against him, playfully asked him if there were any Copperheads in town? Wells replied, "Yes, God d—d you, I am one!" and drawing his revolver shot at Sallee, but missed him. In an instant Sallee was shot from another direction, and fell, but raising himself up, he fired at Wells, the ball taking effect in his vitals. He (W.) went as far as Chambers & McCrory's store, and, passing in, fell dead. The Copperheads were gathered behind Judge Edwards' office, loading their fire-arms, and then would step out and fire from the corner at the soldiers indiscriminately, with guns and revolvers. Of course, having come fully prepared they had vastly the advantage over the soldiers, who were not expecting such an attack, and were, for the most part unarmed. Those who were armed would hardly know at whom to fire until they were fired upon. The Copperheads were seen to hurry to their wagons, hitched at the square, and gather therefrom several guns, which were concealed under the straw. They were freely used and with terrible effect. Thomas Jeffries was the next to fall, receiving an ugly wound in the neck. Wm. Gilman was shot by B. F. Dukes, the ball striking a rib on his left side and glanced off. Dukes was then seen to fire at Col. Mitchell, and afterwards declared that he had killed him. Col. Mitchell received several shots through his clothes; one hit his watch and glanced off, producing only a slight flesh wound upon his abdomen. The watch thus, providentially, saved his life. Dr York, surgeon of the 54th Illinois, while passing through the Court House, was approached by some one from behind, who took deliberate aim, and shot him dead—the pistol being held so close to him that the powder burned his coat! So far as we can learn, Dr. York was not actively engaged in the affray, save in his professional capacity as surgeon, and in trying to restore order. A soldier, Alfred Swim, company G, 54th Illinois, was shot, and taken to Drs. Allen & Van Meter's office, where he soon died. Mr. Swim lived somewhere near Casey, in Clark county, where he leaves a wife and three children. He is spoken of by all as having been an excellent soldier and a good citizen. Wm. G. Hart, Deputy Provost Marshal, was shot in several places, in the head and vitals; his wounds are probably mortal. James Goodrich, company C, 54th Illinois, received a shocking wound; being shot in the bowels, his wound, we fear, will prove mortal.

About five o'clock the reinforcements from Mattoon arrived; and, while in the court-house yard, Mr. John Cooper, from Salisbury, was captured, and brought in as a prisoner, by Mr. W. A. Noe and a soldier. Mr. C. had taken an active part in the affray. When in front of Jenkins' store, he attempted to escape, and when commanded to halt, refused to do so; whereupon, Mr. Noe and over C.'s head, who, in return, fired at some of our men, when orders were given to fire upon him, which was done, and he fell dead at Jenkins' door. Unfortunately, one of the balls passed through the closed door, and struck Mr. John Jenkins in the groin, producing a serious, and, probably, mortal wound. Mr. Cooper was shot through the neck and shoulder. When the Copperheads were halted near Mrs. Dickson's, he was heard to say that as *they now had no leader*, he was ready to lead them back and kill the d—d soldiers and burn the town, or die in the attempt; and at various places he was heard to threaten to cut out the hearts of the "d—d Abolitionists," and use kindred expressions.

Unarmed as our boys were, Colonel Mitchell soon rallied all he could, citizens and soldiers, and improvising such arms as could be had, gathered at the southwest corner of the Square, as the Copperheads retreated down the street running east therefrom. Dispatches were sent to Mattoon for soldiers, and three hundred were soon on the way. The Copperheads halted somewhere near Mrs. Dickson's and remained for some time, then turned and went off. Beyond J. H. O'Hair's residence they gathered together, consulted for a time, and then moved off in a northeasterly direction, cutting the telegraph wire as they went—unfortunately before a dispatch could be sent to Dr. York's family, at Paris, giving notice of his assassination.

How many there were of the Copperheads we do not know, nor can we estimate the number, save by the size of the squads that retreated in several directions. We think there may have been from 100 to 150, and all mounted. Who their leaders were we do not know, precisely. J. H. O'Hair, sheriff of this county, was seen to fire three times at the soldiers. John Frazier, while sitting on his horse, was seen to deliberately fire five times at them, and then leave. Others of less prominence was equally warlike.

Immediately after the soldiers arrived, squads, mounted upon all the horses that could be found, were started out in every direction in pursuit—Colonel Brooks in charge of one. Lieutenant Horner another, etc. Up to this writing, 9 in the evening, some twelve prisoners have been captured, and the pursuit still kept up after more.

Of the gang were two men from Edgar county, on one of them was found an oath of allegiance taken by him at Paris, recently. He boasted that he was the man who shot Dr. York; that he came for that purpose!

The following is a list of some of the prisoners:

John F Keller, R J Brooks, John Reynolds, John Tracy, E Crowder, Andrew Kinger, J V Jones, A F Snowdon, J W Murphy, J F Richardson, Hiram Renshaw, H P Dichner, Minor Shelburne, William C Beasly, James Davidson, B F Rairdon, Vincent Cromwell, William Hardwick, Michael Murphy, Lewis Burns, Wilson O'Hair, Ferdinand McGill, J W Ryndon, A B Fouts, R W Dawson, Deserter Miles, — Murphy, W P Hawks, Thomas McGuire, J S Hardwick, J L Reardon, David Reardon, J R Hardwick, James O'Hair, Washington Dunn, Daniel Veston, Isaac Cook, Stephen G Hawks, Green McGuire, George J Collins, John T Taylor, John F Redwan, James M Howe, John W Herndon, Isaac Hoggin, James T Brown.

[Dispatch to the Terre Haute Express.]

CHARLESTON, Coles Co., Ill., March 29, 1864.

Many of the 54th Illinois veterans were in our town on Monday, on their way to Mattoon to be re-mustered into the service. They were unarmed, except an occasional one, who had a revolver. Some of them were slightly intoxicated and boisterous. The Circuit Court convened in the afternoon, and the Grand Jury was empanelled and charged, after which it adjourned. Just upon its adjournment, and before the Judge got out of the house, a soldier on the west side of the square, in the yard, quarrelled with one Nelson Wells, as it is said. Wells pushed the soldier, who in turn struck Wells, who drew a pistol and fired at him. Another soldier near by immediately shot Wells in the breast, killing him instantly.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, 11½ a. m.—It is our painful duty to state, at this hour, that Messrs. Jenkins, Hart and Goodrich are dead—having died at 6½, and at 11½ o'clock, respectively, this morning, making a total of seven killed. Colonel Brooks' squad, going up through the O'Hair settlement, recaptured Levi Freisner and also the guard of Butternuts placed over him, six or eight in all.

There are now some forty prisoners, guerillas and citizens of "constitutional" or doubtful loyalty, under arrest, and more being arrested.

What the *end* of this state of things will be we cannot tell; but if the *Government* does not now take the matter in hand, we fear that the terribly-exasperated soldiery and citizens *will*. Union men have long been threatened, and Union soldiers have been so bitterly cursed, and now brutally *butchered*, by those from whom better things had been expected, that forbearance will cease—has ceased—to be a virtue. Loyal men here, and the soldiers at the front, are endeavoring to *uphold* the laws of the land; but they cannot, and WILL not stand unconcernedly by and see their fellows assassinated for so doing.

Col. Mitchell was in Teel's office (Clerk's Office) and ran out of the door. Four or five men shot at him at sight, hitting him in various places, and riddling his clothes. His watch, in fob, was hit and if not saving his life at least saved him from a deadly wound. He fired, and received many shots. The whole thing was preconcerted, and on the first firing, shooting followed to some extent promiscuously and rapidly, so that not less than from fifty to seventy-five shots were fired, mostly with revolvers. They were principally aimed at the soldiers.

Of those hit, Dr. York, William Hart, and a young man by the name of Swain, from Clark county, are dead. James Goodrich and Oliver Sallee are dangerously wounded. William Gilman was slightly wounded, together with several others. The whole of the assailants escaped, except Wells who was killed as *before* stated. Dr. York, and Col. Mitchell were the most prominent marks for their malice. The Doctor received numerous shots in the breast. He was killed in the Court House.

An hour afterwards the 54th Veterans were on the ground. As they formed on the south side of the square, some persons came up with one John Cooper, of Salisbury, a prisoner. He started to run, was commanded to halt, refused, and was fired upon and killed. In shooting at him, a young man by the name of Jenkins, in the store near Pinaire's, was hit in the bowels—the shot passing through the door—and died this morning.

This is about my information on the matter. A good portion of the soldiers are out after the murderers. The town is patrolled and under martial law.

Constable and Ficklin were arrested but released. I cannot now give you a fuller account. That the whole thing was carefully conceived and faithfully executed, there is no doubt, and on the whole, one of the most malicious, and inexcusable acts, yet perpetrated in the loyal States.

Since writing the above, I learn that Goodrich is dead. Yours, &c., W.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MATTOON, Ill., April 1, 1864.

About half-past six (Monday evening) a large number of citizens and soldiers, having obtained horses, started out to pursuit in two squads—one under command of Col. McHenry Brooks, and the other in charge of Lieut. Horner—and captured some five prisoners, which they brought that night. The next morning some fifteen were brought in, among whom was Green Hawks, a leading Copperhead of Edgar county, who boasted that he had killed Dr. York and that he came to town for that express purpose. Another of the gang belonged to Edgar county, and on his person was found an oath of allegiance recently taken by him at Paris.

As the rebels were retreating they captured a soldier named Levi Freisner, whom they took off with them as far as Murphy's, about ten miles northeast of Charleston. Here they left him with a guard; but the relation was quickly changed, for Col. Brooks' scouts came along and captured the whole party.

At Tom Doll's, a farmer about eight miles from Charleston, John O'Hair left word for Col. Mitchell that if he would make his soldiers behave he would make the rebels do the same.

Among the wounded were Decker, Company G, 54th Illinois, Geo. Ross, do, William Gilman, citizen, John Trumbull, do, Sanford Noyes, a soldier. These are all doing well, and will recover. Sallee is not expected to live.

W. A. Whitesides and McLain, two Notaries, were busy yesterday, and to-day, taking the affidavits of those who know anything of the circumstances.

Geo. McNutt, one of the deponents, makes affidavit that he saw John H. O'Hair shoot at the soldiers twice, and that at one of the discharges he saw James Goodrich fall. This deponent also saw Robert McLain shoot several times at the soldiers. He also saw Miles Murphy loading the guns and handing them to others to fire. He also saw John Frazer, one of the leaders, in fact the principal one, shoot several times.

Marcus Hill testified that he saw John Frazer, Nelson Wells, dead, James O'Hair, Jess O'Hair, John O'Hair and Henderson O'Hair among the rebels. He heard James O'Hair say if he could get Major York he would be satisfied.

Samuel Beckam testified that he saw John Frazer shoot three times at Col. Mitchell.

Robert Kimball testified he saw James O'Hair shoot at Lewis Mullen. He saw John Frazer shoot at the soldiers.

D. D. Vail testified that he heard Simon Hendricks say he would rather fight for the South than the North.

David Johnson testified that he heard Frazer tell Hill that he had better keep quiet, for they, the rebels, had come to clear out a certain crowd. Henderson O'Hair stepped up and said, don't one of you Democrats leave, for we have come to attend to this thing and we must stick together. O'Hair also said that the soldiers had been running over citizens and they were going to clean the soldiers out. He saw Henderson O'Hair running with a pistol in his hand, and shooting at the soldiers. Saw John Frazer on horseback shooting at the soldiers. James O'Hair, Jesse O'Hair, Frank Talbot, and others, rushed to their wagons and took their guns, and he heard one of the men say "By God the town is ours."

Edgar, the Copperhead Congressman from this district, was announced to speak to his friends on Monday last, but he anticipated a disturbance in which he did not want to implicate himself. Accordingly, about fifteen minutes before the affray began, he and Schofield started out on foot, and it is here asserted that he took the express train for Washington.

The brutal assassination of Dr. York, by the rebels, has caused great excitement among the people here, by whom he was universally beloved and respected. He leaves a widow and five children, two of whom are in the army, to mourn his untimely decease.

John Jenkins who was accidentally killed, was a young man of some twenty-five years, and respected by all who knew him. He was a clerk for his brothers.

There is still some considerable excitement in Charleston, but in a less degree. The people do not say much but think more. Seventy-five repeating rifles were brought in this morning for its defence from Mattoon.

Col. Mitchell, of the 54th Illinois is appointed military commander, and the town is under martial law; the saloons are all closed and no business is doing. All the approaches to the town are guarded by pickets. There are two hundred and seventy soldiers there.

Everything is quiet at Mattoon. Col. Oakes left for Springfield this morning. Martial law is revoked and everything is quiet. Col. Pugh of the 41st Illinois assumes command to-morrow.

There are rumors to the effect that about 400 rebels are encamped at Oakland, fifteen miles north of Charleston, but it lacks confirmation.

The following is a list of the prisoners:

THE PRISONERS.	
Alex. Schneider	W. P. Harding
Frank Reardon	S. G. Hanks
G. A. Reardon	P. P. Tresnor
David Jones	James O'Hair
Jno. B. Keller, formerly Capt. 123th Ill., dismissed service.	Wash. Dunn
	Andrew B. Fouts
	R. E. Brooks
Ferdinand Magill	David Reardon
John Tracy	J. S. Reardon
Isaac Cook	Greenville McGuire
Jas. Davidson	Thomas McGuire
Louis Burns	Minor Shelbourne
Michael Murphy	E. Crowder
Miles Murphy	J. T. Taylor
Nelson O'Hair	W. E. Dawson, all at Mattoon.
Jno. Reynolds	
Vincent Cromwell	G. S. Collins
Anderson Kingsley	Aaron Bryant
T. V. Taynes	Jas. M. Houk
J. W. Murphy	J. T. Taylor
Jas. Hardwick	J. W. Herndon
J. F. Richardson	J. R. Redman
J. E. Ticknor	Seth Cook
W. T. Hanks	Jackson Goodman, at
Hiram Renshaw	Charleston.

Colonel Oakes, Colonel Mitchell and Colonel Pugh examined a good number of the prisoners at Mattoon. This morning a good many are weak in the knees and wish they were out of the scrape. Nearly all are willing to take the oath and be allowed their liberty. A few are persistent. John B. Keller, formerly a Captain in the 123th Illinois, acknowledges having drilled a large number of the Copperheads in this neighborhood, some twenty-eight of whom are deserters from his own company to the 13th Illinois. A scout went out to-day but returned this evening without finding anything. It is reported that Sheriff O'Hair, of Coles county, was at his father's, on Big Creek, on Wednesday afternoon.

I learn the following this evening: The rebel leaders left Neoga this evening, going east. A recent report has them collecting near Prairie City. Their intentions are unknown.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MATTOON, Coles Co., Ill., April 1, 1864.

George E. Rust, the special correspondent of the Chicago Times at this place, was waited upon this morning, at the Essex House, by a committee representing the loyal men of Mattoon, requesting him to make his presence scarce. He went up stairs, called for the proprietor, settled his bill and said he would go. It is thought that he may take the train for Charleston. The committee have resolved that he shall not go there, but make tracks toward the North.

The Times man left here by the afternoon train for Chicago.

A DIABOLICAL PLOT.

The Mining of Libby Prison Confirmed by Gen. Neal Dow.

The following extract from a speech recently delivered at Portland by Gen. Neal Dow, confirms the mining of Libby Prison, and the rebel plot to blow up our prisoners:

They told us of Kilpatrick's raid. On the first of March arrangements had been made to receive him. And what do you suppose the arrangements were? To defend Richmond? Was that it? No. They mined Libby Prison, with the intention of blowing up it and us; to use their own phrase, "*to blow us to hell!*" (Voice, Is there proof of that?) That is capable of proof. I cannot tell you how the fact was intimated to us the next day, without betraying those from whom the intimation came. On the morning of Wednesday, March 2d, after we had been informed of the gunpowder plot, Dick Turner, the inspector of Military Prisons, was asked by many officers at different times, if we were correctly informed, and he assured us it was true; that a large quantity of powder had been placed under the prison to blow us up if Kilpatrick had come in, and that it would be done yet, if attempts were made to rescue us.

Rev. Dr. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College, well known down South and known in the North too, as an able and influential man, came into the prison to visit Lieut. Col. Nichols, of the 18th Connecticut regiment, with whom he was acquainted. He said that powder had been placed in the basement for the purpose of "blowing us into atoms." Col. Nichols did not believe it. Dr. Smith assured him it was so. He had then come from the office of Judge Ould, Commissioner of Exchanges, who told him it was so. Rev. Dr. McCabe said the same thing to Col. Cesnola, of the 4th New York cavalry, and others. Some officers were in the kitchen at the back window, directly over the door leading into the cellar. Maj. Turner, the commandant of the prison—Dick Turner—and four or five rebel officers went into the cellar, and on coming out they remained a few minutes at the door, and one of the officers said, "By G— if you touch that off it will blow them to h—, sure enough!" On the morning we came away, Maj. Turner assured Capt. Sawyer and Capt. Flynn, who were exchanged in connection with myself, that powder was there, and he said, "Rather than have you rescued I would have blown you to hell, even if we had gone there ourselves." At first we could not believe it; not that we did not suppose them capable of it. We did not suppose them to be fools enough to be guilty of an act like that. The destruction of nine hundred Federal officers in that way, would not have been a fatal blow to the Union cause, but it would have drawn down upon them the execrations of all mankind; it would have united the Northern people as one man, and would have fired the Northern heart with an intense indignation, and when Richmond should be captured, it would have been utterly destroyed, and blotted out forever from the earth. At first, we could not believe that such an act could have been contemplated, but we now regard it as established by satisfactory proof. Such is the temper of the leaders of the rebellion! Such their character!

THE ATTACK ON PADUCAH.

DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PADUCAH, Ky., March 28, 1864.

If there has been a spot of treason outside the limits of Dixie, more "piously" sworn than another, that place must be conceded to be Paducah. Early in the war they were going for secession with such a rush that Western Kentucky wasn't to remain in the Union an instant. The Ohio, as a stream, would have been dammed by these deep and bitter oaths against loyalty if more verbal accumulations could have had such effect. The place was first occupied with an Union force by Gen. Grant at 11 o'clock on the morning of September 6th, 1861. The Paducahs were at that stick of time flying rebel flags in all parts of the city, and their women clear starching their best caps to receive the dear Confederate officers, when to a signal gun at the landing, and to the deep disgust of the citizens, two gunboats, flying the stars and stripes, escorted two Federal transports to the landing, and two regiments of boys in blue debarked to put a little bullet into the tight loyalty of the place.

It was high time Gens. Pillow and Polk with seven thousand rebels had occupied Columbus and Hickman, and were believed to be pushing for a point to control the navigation of the Ohio.

That night Paducah was to have been occupied by a rebel force. An eternal change went over the town. It is estimated that four hundred and seventeen females went to bed and "had a good cry," and several hundred bakings of cake for rebel entertainment went no further than the original intention. The male rebels made the best of it, screwed down the safety valve, damned the Union when their shutters were up, but all the while took not unkindly to greenbacks and government orders.

Such was Paducah and so persistent in adherence to the rebel cause that its citizens counted themselves as much as they dared on this evil reputation, and rejoiced exceedingly at what they claimed would be their exemption when time the rebels might enter and lay waste other sections of the State. Not that "scares" have been unknown here, but the cry of "Wolf, wolf," has been made so often in the past two years, that lulled to this fancied security, the result was, when on Thursday, March 24th, the rumor spread, that the rebels were indeed coming, few believed it. Doubtless there were some here who knew it, but these, by this time have bitterly repented their agency in the matter.

But all doubt of the earliest rumor disappeared in a whirlwind of excitement when, about noon the alarm bells were rung, and it was said that General Forrest with seven thousand "rebs" was down upon us. Accordingly, in about an hour after this, a force, amounting probably to about 1,500 or 1,800, made their appearance, the balance of the brigade, said to be 5,000 or 6,000, remaining outside the town.

The town of Paducah is defended by a fort, which simply consists of a square enclosure, embanked all round. There were three companies of a black regiment, under ex-actor Cunningham, and two or three companies of the 122d Ill., the whole not numbering more than 500 men, under the command of Col. Hicks, of Mexican war celebrity.

In addition to the troops in the fort we have two gunboats here, Nos. "31" and "32."

The rebels made five determined assaults upon the fort, their sharpshooters hiding themselves in the houses, and keeping up at the gunboats to divert their attention from the fort.

Gen. Forrest sent in a formal demand to Colonel Hicks, to surrender, asserting that he had ample force to take the works, and his only object was to spare bloodshed. To this Colonel Hicks replied, telling him to come and take it. At the second charge, Col. Thompson, of the rebels, was struck on the forehead by a musket-ball, and whilst falling, a cannon-ball struck him on the body, mangling and exposing his person in a dreadful manner. The man was carried from the ground, a prominent lawyer in this town, and his fine social abilities are highly spoken of. He was being carried up by the boys yesterday. A sad commentary.

The rebels were repulsed at each assault, and about 6 o'clock p.m. withdrew, after killing as many negroes as they could, which seems to have been their primary object in coming to Paducah.

The principal damage done by the town is from the shells of our own boats in endeavoring to dislodge the enemy's sharpshooters. Part of the block in front of the Continental Hotel was riddled and burnt to the ground. The Continental Hotel, probably the best hotel in this part of the West, suffered considerably from the shells of the gunboats.

There was a report, yesterday morning, that Forrest meditated a fresh attack, and many of the inhabitants removed their furniture to Jersey, and the greatest consternation prevailed. However, as we had been reinforced by the 3d Wisconsin during the night from Cairo, not much fear was entertained among the thoughtful portion of the citizens. It is not thought that ... and only about six hundred men. It was not possible for them to accomplish it when we were reinforced by a regiment.

The only damage done to the town by the rebels, with the exception of breaking open stores and helping themselves to clothing (which is not an unwonted thing on the part of their brethren friends) was the complete destruction of the quartermaster's department, and what is called the headquarters opposite the Continental.

The loss sustained by the rebels is estimated by the commanding officer at not less than three or four hundred men, as they were burying their dead all round the country yesterday, whilst our loss there are only fourteen killed and from forty to fifty wounded.

This attack is said to have been in opposition to the wishes of most of the officers belonging to the rebel force, but was strongly urged by Brigadier Gen. Thompson, who met his fate as before mentioned, and who, thinking there were only a few "niggers in the fence," imagined he could take the fort by a *coup de main*. As the town is almost entirely secesh, and had been promised an exemption from raids, nobody believed in an attack. Yesterday morning, a great many buildings, including the residences of many prominent citizens, were ordered to be burnt, as a military necessity, by the commanding officer, as they were in the immediate neighborhood of the fort, and offered shelter to the rebel sharpshooters in case the attack was renewed, which at that time was expected.

[The Louisville Journal's account.]

Several families arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, who are sufferers by the recent fight at Paducah. They left the town on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, the day after Forrest had made the attack and been repulsed. They tell a sad story of the misery and wreck of property entailed upon the people by the fight. The rebels were in large force, and the assault appears to have been similar to the one made on Fort Donelson in the winter of sixty-three. The rebels were gloriously drunk, and but little better than a mob. They made the attack upon Paducah, without giving the citizens a word of warning, and Colonel Hicks evacuated the immediate city, and concentrated at the fort, erected on an eminence, a short distance in the rear of the town. With wild cheers and blasphemous oaths the rebel hordes thronged the streets, and commenced an indiscriminate pillage of the houses. They discharged their pieces in a reckless manner, wounding many of the citizens. At last Forrest succeeded in rallying his forces, and, forming the regiments in battle line, several desperate charges were made upon the fort. The Federals met them with a withering fire, and in each onset the rebel columns were broken and driven back in confusion. The forces inside of the fort consisted of Colonel Cunningham's colored troops and a Kentucky regiment, the whole under the command of Colonel Hicks. Colonel Hicks ordered the town to be fired, and soon a black cloud of smoke rolled above the burning buildings. About this time two gunboats arrived—No. 32 and No. 31. The citizens were fleeing from the town, many of them taking refuge in the fort; the buildings near the fortifications were in a sheet of flame, while a portion of the rebel column was rallying in the streets away from the fire for another charge. The gunboats rounded to and squaring their broadsides they raked the streets with grape and canister, bursting a shell here and there. The slaughter was terrible, and the rebels rapidly retreated from the town. Many of the citizens were killed and wounded by this terrible raking fire. The lines remained quiet during the night. The next day the steamer Liberty arrived from Nashville, and the Captain kindly offered to take as many citizens on board as his boat would carry, and remove them from the scene of danger. Many of the people availed themselves of the offer. When the Liberty left Paducah, the rebels were ... and advancing to make another attack. The town was still burning, and the blackened ruins loomed away from out of the heavy hanging clouds of smoke. It was, indeed, a wild, tragic scene. The passengers huddled on the steamer, gazed with tearful eyes on the ruined city, and they knew that they were homeless wanderers. The rebel dead lay scattered along the river bank, and throughout the deserted streets. Women and children had fallen victims to the fight; some were killed outright, others were suffering from painful wounds. The Liberty landed some of the passengers at Evansville and other points along the river, a few families coming as far as our city. The fort at Paducah is on a commanding eminence, and the position is very strong. The rebel force is estimated at from five to eight thousand, though without doubt this is an over-estimate.

CAIRO, March 28.—The following is principally from official sources and reliable: The night before the battle, scouts were kept eight or ten miles out on the Mayfield road, the direction the enemy advanced from. Returned about 12 o'clock. ... Could give no intelligence on account of citizens being kept back and not permitted to come in. New scouts started out about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Met the enemy's advance guard about three miles from the post; was fired upon by the advancing force, and retreated as fast as they could, giving information. In less than ten minutes picket guards were skirmishing with them, and driven in, they being on foot and the enemy mounted. A few of them were unable to reach the fort and were captured. In less than thirty minutes the city and fort were surrounded, our forces occupying the fort. The gunboats Peosta and Paw Paw opened fire simultaneously with the fort. On the enemy's advance into the city, the fight became furious. As soon as the enemy took position, they advanced in column against the fort, were repulsed, and fell back. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Major General Forrest sent in a flag of truce, with a communication, demanding surrender. The flag was respected, and our firing ceased from the fort. The following is a true copy of Forrest's communication:

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
PADUCAH, March 25th, 1864.

To Col. Hicks, commanding Federal forces at Paducah:

COLONEL: Having force amply sufficient to carry your works and reduce the place, and in order to avoid an unnecessary effusion of blood, I demand surrender of the fort and troops, with all public stores. If you surrender you shall be treated as prisoners of war, but if I have to storm your works you may expect no quarter.

(Signed) N. B. FORREST, Major General,
Commanding Confederate Troops.

The following is a true copy of Colonel Hicks' reply:

HEADQUARTERS POST PADUCAH,
PADUCAH, Ky., March 25th, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, commanding Confederate forces:

I have this moment received yours of this instant, in which you demand unconditional surrender of forces under my command. I can answer that I have been placed here by my Government to defend the post, in this, as well as all other orders from my superior officers, I feel it to be my duty as an honorable officer to obey, and must therefore respectfully decline surrendering as you require.

Very respectfully,
S. G. HICKS, Commanding Post.

The enemy now formed and made an attack, and were again repulsed; made a third attack and were repulsed the third time. From the beginning the enemy had to some extent taken cover in houses all around the fort. They now broke up houses and lines, and occupied buildings in ... firing from windows and behind ... were shelling them back ...

Colonel Hicks turned his attention on the houses, and kept the enemy's sharpshooters. They however, kept up fire from houses until half-past eleven in the afternoon, when they finally retired.

Officers and men in the fort were not permitted to stop or leave their posts during the night. Early in the evening a squad of the enemy fired the steamer Dacotah on the marine ways, which was consumed. The ways were only partially burned. A few buildings, including that of the quartermaster were burned by them. The enemy made his appearance next morning, when Col. Hicks sent out parties and burned all houses in range of musket shot. The enemy kept hovering around in the distance, but made no move on the place afterward.

The following is a true copy of the communication sent in about nine o'clock in the forenoon, under a flag of truce by General Forrest:

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
NEAR PADUCAH, Ky., March 26, 1864.

Colonel S. G. Hicks, commanding Post and Federal forces at Paducah, Ky.:

SIR: I understand that you hold in the guardhouse, at Paducah, a number of Confederate soldiers as prisoners of war. I have in my possession about thirty-five or forty Federal soldiers, which we captured here yesterday, and about 500 which we captured at Union City. I propose to exchange man for man according to rank, so far as you may hold Confederate soldiers.

Respectfully,
N. B. FORREST,
Commanding Confederate forces.

The following is a true copy of Colonel Hicks' reply:

HEADQUARTERS POST PADUCAH,
PADUCAH, Ky., March 26, 1864.

Major General N. B. Forrest, commanding Confederate forces:

SIR: I have no power to make the exchange you speak of. If I had I would most cheerfully do it.

Very respectfully,
S. G. HICKS,
Colonel 40th Illinois Infantry, commanding Post.

When Col. Hicks returned his written answer to Capt. Anderson, A. A. G., to Major Gen. Forrest, through his Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. McKnight, Capt. Anderson requested Lieut. McKnight to bear a verbal communication to Col. Hicks and ask him if, in event of further negotiation, he (Col. Hicks) would be willing to meet Major Gen. Forrest at some convenient place, each under a flag of truce, to have a private interview with him.

Col. Hicks returned answer verbally, that if Gen. Forrest wished to see him, and have a personal interview with him, that he would meet him at a convenient place, either with or without arms. Col. Hicks to take with him Asst. Adj. Gen. Odlin, chief of staff of Brig. Gen. Brayman, Brigadier General commanding District of Cairo, and A. F. Taylor, his Adjutant; Gen. Forrest to bring with him two officers of the same rank. To this Col. Hicks received no answer, but waited in suspense, with Forrest's forces in view all the afternoon, when they fell back toward Mayfield and Lovelaceville, in the direction of Columbus. No troops were sent after him, as only infantry was at the disposal of Col. Hicks, while Forrest's forces were mounted.

A detachment of Home Guards killed the rebel Colonel this morning and several of his men, near Mayfield, and in his pocket was found a small rebel flag, quite new, with the name of "Molly" written with indelible ink on one corner. It is said that Molly lives in Paducah, and is believed to have presented the Colonel with a flag while the rebels were in the city.

The rebel Brigadier General Thompson was shot through the head, while on his horse near the fort, during the fight. After falling to the ground a shell struck him in the abdomen, and blew him to pieces. His spinal column was found several feet from his mangled body.

With the communication which Forrest sent to Colonel Hicks, requesting an exchange of prisoners, was sent a list of names of the prisoners he had taken at Paducah. They were all taken in the hospital, being too sick to gain the fort.

Towards evening the ammunition in the fort became well nigh exhausted. When this was discovered, Colonel Hicks ordered that, should ammunition run out, the works should be defended with bayonets as long as a man remained alive.

Forrest was reported at Mayfield last night at 10 o'clock, and is said to have acknowledged himself badly whipped.

All quiet at Paducah to-day, burying the dead.

The enemy's force was estimated at 5,000, and had six small pieces of artillery, which was not of much service, only firing two or three shots, one of our shots knocking one of them twenty feet into the air, and smashing the carriage, which was afterwards captured, the enemy taking the gun.

The rebels were commanded by Brigadier General Harris, son of Gov. Harris, of Tenn.; Brigadier General Buford and Brigadier General A. P. Thompson, formerly a lawyer of Paducah—Major General Forrest commanding in chief. Our forces numbered 700 men, consisting of the following named troops: The battalion 16th Ky., 250 men, Major Barnes commanding; three companies 122d Ill., 120 men, Major Chapman, and 1st Ky. heavy artillery, (colored troops), all under Col. S. G. Hicks, 40th Ill.

Mounted in the fort, and used in the engagement were five guns—three 24-pounder siege guns, one 12-pounder howitzer and one 12-pound brass field piece. Nine guns larger than these could not be used were in the fort not mounted.

Several important items were left out of my letter. Among them was this: Colonel Hicks told me that he had been through the Mexican war, and that for to this, and he had never seen troops behave better in battle than did the negro troops in the recent fight at Paducah. In the discharge of duty in loading the pieces, they were loading and firing muskets, and that they deserve equal praise for their courage and skill with the white soldiers.

One citizen was killed in the fort and one outside. I was informed that one or two women were killed by cannon balls, but could not learn their names, as the excitement of course was so great.

All the horses, buggies and mules belonging to Government (I did not learn the number), and all horses in the livery stables in the city, were taken by the rebels.

Wolf & Brothers, dry goods merchants, were perhaps the heaviest losers of any from stolen goods. One of the firm lost $6,000, they lost $25,000, consisting of clothing, boots, shoes and silk goods.

C. H. Reike, dry goods, boots and shoes, silk goods, $25,000.

John Johns lost heavy. He had been in the rebel army and came back to Paducah, took the oath and went to merchandizing.

Many of the buildings near the fort, that were burned, belonged to Union men.

The Continental Hotel was not damaged to more than about $1,000, and is open and doing business. A shell passed through the parlor and dining room, doing some damage.

The hospital and several buildings near the fort were burned. A cannon ball went through the Custom House and Post Office building.

The following is the list of wounded in hospital, Paducah, Ky., belonging to Thompson's brigade of Forrest's command, as made from the copy in the hands of J. W. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, C. S. A.

Captain and A. A. G. A. McGoodwin, privates B. H. Russell, 7th Kentucky cav.; B. McMurray, do; Sergt. W. H. McCarty, C, do; Ralph Petty, B, do; Sergt. Wm. T. McConnell, C, 7th; W. J. Jackson, A, do; W. F. Bialock, B, 3d Kentucky cav.; G. D. Watson, F, do; Charley Younger, D, do; R. F. Bingham, I, 7th Kentucky cav.; Sergt. J. R. Trout, G, 3d Kentucky cav.

Bill's Brigade—Forrest's Command—Privates W. Fountville, B, 7th Tennessee cavalry; L. W. McKnight, J, do.

COL. HICKS.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Illinois has certainly produced some of the bravest and best soldiers that have been known in the war—and a large number of them. The gallant defender of the works at Paducah belongs to that class. Col. Hicks was in command of the post, with a garrison of less than a thousand. Finding that Forrest's forces outnumbered his in a large proportion, he collected his men within the defenses and calmly awaited the onslaught, trusting to his superiors to provide the necessary reinforcements. It was, of course, to be expected that the enemy would demand the surrender of the fort and troops, but this demand was accompanied by the brutal threat, in case of refusal, to raise the black flag, under which the Union soldiers were to "expect no quarter." The reply of Col. Hicks surprises nobody who knows the man. He "doesn't scare worth a cent." But while his note was a model of firmness, his manner of declining the request "very respectfully" exhibited an entire absence of that bravado which we sometimes see in communications of this kind.

Col. Hicks—Stephen G. Hicks—was in the Mexican war, first as a captain in Ferris Foreman's 3d regiment of Illinois volunteers, and afterwards as lieutenant colonel of Collins' regiment (6th volunteers) for the war in Mexico. He was, we think, wounded in the campaign of 1847. On his return he settled on a farm in Jefferson county, Illinois, but afterwards purchased a farm in Marion county, near Salem, where he was when the present rebellion broke out. He raised the 40th infantry regiment from the counties of Marion, Hamilton, White, Wayne, &c., and was commissioned by Gov. Yates as colonel, on the 25th of July, 1861. The regiment served for a long time in Sherman's division in the vicinity of Grand Junction, Mississippi. Col. Hicks, being in bad health, was honorably discharged from service in November, 1862, but was subsequently again appointed to the colonelcy of the same regiment.

TERRIBLE INUNDATION AT SHEFFIELD, ENG.

Bursting of a Reservoir Covering 95 Acres—Villages Swept Away and Hundreds of Persons Drowned in their Beds.

Shortly before one o'clock this morning (March 12), a great reservoir at Bradfield, six miles from Sheffield, burst its embankment. The area of the reservoir was ninety-five acres, and but just finished.

This enormous body of water rushed down the valley of the Don, sweeping away all the bridges over the river, a great number of houses on its banks, and destroying, it is feared, scores of their inhabitants.

The lower part of Sheffield was submerged several feet deep, and hundreds of families driven from their homes.

The flood has not yet subsided, and the damage is incalculable.

The Sheffield *Telegraph* gives graphic details, and says:

About midnight a large reservoir connected with the water works, and extending to above a mile in length, situated about seven miles from the town, suddenly burst in, and inundated the valley of the Don, sweeping away entire villages, drowning the sleeping inhabitants by hundreds. Trees were uprooted, and the debris of buildings carried down the stream was immense. In some of the streets of Sheffield the debris is piled up eight and ten feet high, and among it are found fragments of furniture, and many dead bodies. For more than an hour the streets near the river were three and four yards deep in water. Great numbers of men are now engaged in getting dead bodies out of houses where they have been drowned in bed. Others have been gathered in from gardens into which they have floated. Excitement in the town cannot be described. Business is at a stand still. The extent of the mischief cannot be ascertained. Hundreds of lives are sacrificed. The dam was a new one. The immense volume of water is still pursuing its course of destruction. Rotherham, Doncaster, and many other towns will suffer as the river Trent receives the excess of water which has been set at liberty.

THE DEAD.
[From the Sheffield Telegraph, March 14.]

From the large quantity of trees and brushwood brought down the river, the victims, who were for the most part drowned while escaping from their beds, ... who have received, instead of the night ...

... dresses the driftwood has removed a thin clothing of clay. Some of the dead have an expression of fierce agony upon their faces, and their last act is expressed as well as words could express it by the expression of the face and the attitude of the arms. In one the teeth are clenched, and the right arm thrown forward as if striking at something; in others the arms are thrown forward in a swimming attitude and have so stiffened. In many cases the living have died in their beds without leaving any sign to show that the water had waked them, or that they had consciously passed from the sleep of life to the long sleep of death. Several of those found have been as much killed as drowned, for one has a broken arm, and another has a broken leg, and some are so bruised and mangled as to indicate that they had first been crushed under the wreck of their houses, and then washed out when the torrent imparted motion to the wreck, or else they had been caught between drifting trees and beams.

[From the Sheffield Telegraph, March 14.]

Up to 1½ o'clock only about ... bodies ... more bodies were found. About sixty more persons are ... for.

FUNERAL OF HON. OWEN LOVEJOY.

An Impressive Funeral Discourse by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The funeral services of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy took place at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday last. The church was well filled, many of the friends of the anti-slavery cause being among the congregation. The coffin was brought in and placed in front of the pulpit. On the top of the coffin was a cross of white flowers. After a brief prayer by the Rev. Mr. Beecher, the Rev. Dr. Cheever read selections from the Scriptures, closing with the passage, "Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." After a few remarks accompanying the reading, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher spoke as follows:

The body of our deceased brother will be removed to-morrow, under the charge of a Committee of Congress, and conveyed to his own State, there to be buried, and there, doubtless, fitting pens and voices will be found to give the memorial of his life, the outlines of his character, and his proper eulogy. And yet we felt that it was not meet, since he was the guest of our city, and rendered up his life to God here, that he should go forth from Brooklyn without appropriate funeral services, and we ask the privilege of paying our respects to his memory and honoring his dust, glad that the time has come when men who have reaped abundant contempt and scorn for their fidelity should be honored, and honored for the very same qualities for which they have been scoffed at. Ever since my youngest manhood, almost the year that I emerged from minority, Mr. Lovejoy's name has been familiar to me. I have watched his course and sympathized with him, regarding him early as a leader, and in later years as a companion in the great conflict of our age. For the outer work which Christianity has had to do in your life time and mine has been the work of re-asserting liberty in a land which had let her altar fires go out, and let her lamps stand without oil in them; and in that great work Mr. Lovejoy has had an honorable and eminent place. He has carried himself so as to have the unbroken confidence of his co-laborers, and now the sincere respect and honor and affection of all men who love liberty and true Christian patriotism, and yet I call you to bear witness that this man, whose name will be written in our history, this man, who will never be forgotten, has made himself memorable not by rare combination of traits that constitutes genius, not by such uncommon power as compels effects, but by simple manliness in a time when men were scarce, and by simple fidelity to moral convictions. Owen Lovejoy is evidence that a man may become heroic by the practice of the simplest moral elements. I think he was preordained for the position that he has occupied, and built for it. It is true that a man may, by force of conscience, do things which ought to be done against his susceptibilities and his feelings; and there is many and many a man that fain would have done battle for freedom, but he was so organized that to do it was a perpetual torment and pain to him. It has been with extreme difficulty that some of these men have maintained themselves, and it was too much to advance. Mr. Lovejoy was so organized that to do what he thought right was no pain and required no special resolution. He was built broad, and square, and strong; to be healthy and courageous. I think, therefore, that we ought to bless God that he sent this man, and equipped him when he sent him—a man who did his duty so easily and naturally that it required no extraordinary effort. But while he was a fearless man, he was not a malignant nor an irritable man. He never fought with animosity; still less did he ever quarrel. He never scolded. To speak of Owen Lovejoy as a querulous, irritable reformer, is as foreign as possible from the truth. He was a genial, smiling, good-natured, honest-hearted, open-handed man, that every man must sympathize with and respect, even those whom he used to drub; for he was called to do a great deal of that disagreeable work in his lifetime, especially in the latter periods of his public life. Every one who knows him may bear witness that it was not the love of morbid anatomy; it was not a love of good and the sweet open hearted love of that which impelled him. And to the end of his life he maintained healthiness. He was not a morbid reformer in any sense. Quite early in life God adorned him with a constitution that was needed for the work that he did, and with the requisite mental traits. He also ordained that he should have a right education, and, therefore, he made him the child of a good mother. Largely to her he owed those qualities which have made him what he was. It was she that instructed him more than all others, especially in patriotism. It was she that used to take up the *Emancipator* that Dr. Leavitt edited, and read the editorials in his hearing, exclaiming as she went on sentence after sentence, as she sat by the fire, "Well done, Mr. Leavitt." Thus she sowed the seeds of sacred truths and covered them down with maternal love; and such seed sown in such a heart, by a mother's hand, could not fail to bring forth a good harvest. He put himself through college. He may be said to be a self-educated man, as all men are who are educated at all. He prepared for the ministry. He offered himself to be licensed in the Episcopal Church. They proposed to do it upon condition that he would promise not to agitate the Church by discussing the unpopular subject of slavery. He turned his back on them, and told them if they would not give him his license with freedom, he would not take one. He forsook them, and took out a license in the Congregational Church—where he should have gone first—without conditions, and I need not tell you that he never preached a gospel which left out human rights and human liberties. In preaching he felt that there was a spiritual element, and he was faithful in the discharge of his ministerial duties in that direction, but he also felt that that spiritual element should never absorb and hide the ethical, and that the preponderance of the one or the other must be determined in the providence of God by the exigencies of the community; and in his time the exigencies of the community required that the gospel should tell what were the rights of man. And in the region where he lived he educated public sentiment and brought men to feel that religion inspired liberty, and that piety, one of the evidences of it, should be the love liberty for one's self and one's fellows. It has been very happily said this morning, that he changed the sphere of his ministry and did not lay it down, for he was a man of God in Congress and all his political and public life he was still carrying out the great truths of the gospel, giving them emphasis and and practical force in the labors of reform which occupied the last year of his life. What was the intensity of his feeling and the heroism that his religion had inspired in him, you may judge in part from the iron like conduct of his brother—and he was a man of the same sort—who died a martyr and poured out his blood for liberty of speech and of conscience. You may judge it by the words that he spoke everywhere, with fearlessness. I will read two paragraphs. Imagine a whole sermon flaming like this, and borne out too by a man whose whole life avowed that he meant every word he spoke:

[illegible]

Is there anything better than that spoken in our literature or in our history? anything better done than that man's life of which this is but one spark, the whole life being a brand of the same kind? But he has been simply a man faithful to conviction, faithful to religion, faithful to the example of his Master, and gone through the perils of a stormy period till he saw already the twilight of the coming dawn. ... [illegible]

... go on working from year to year, as every noble nature does that is faithful in its day and generation. He sows then the seed which comes up chiefly after he is gone. Our brother said that the nation mourns him. I am not one of the mourners. I never mourn a good man when he goes to Heaven. I never mourn for him. I do not mourn for the nation. His words and his example have educated hundreds and thousands to take his place and to carry forward his work. He would have him march abreast with the ranks of the multitude. Release has been given him; his Master has called him to a higher sphere and nobler labor, and his work goes right on. As when a drop is taken from the ocean, it is replaced by another drop, and there is no void, so in the fathomless sea of God's great tide of liberty there is no void to-day; the stream is no shallower, the current no less forcible. He rests and rejoices; we work and rejoice, thanking God that he has raised up such a man to take part in His work. Such is the state of things that we can spare such a man. We are working, and have not much chance in our lifetime to talk with the coworkers. We shall meet him and talk with him ere long, when we wake from this dream of life and take our crown, as he has taken his, and receive the welcome as doubtless he has received it, from the lips of the Master.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, after which the hymn "Shining Shore" was sung. The coffin was then opened and numerous persons took a last look at the countenance of the deceased.

"WHY HAS THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC MADE SUCH SMALL PROGRESS?"

A Very Able Review and Retrospect.

[From the Army and Navy Journal, March 19.]

The question is continually asked in private circles—"Why is it that the Army of the Potomac makes such small progress?" In Congress, also, the movements of this Army have excited severe comments. The general opinion seems to be that some remarkable deficiency has existed in the management at Washington, or equally remarkable incapacity for command at the headquarters of the Army itself. Unfavorable comparisons are frequently instituted between its achievements and those of the Western armies. In fact, its career seems to be almost universally regarded as a failure.

Even at the first view it would seem incredible that the want of success—so far as relates to the conquest of Virginia—of the army of the Potomac, so well organized as it is, composing so many thousands of troops as brave as any others in the country, and numbering among its officers so many whose abilities are indisputable, it would seem incredible that the failure of this army should be attributable to causes existing within itself. It is even questionable if the word "failure" can be properly applied to its career. Although it has not captured Richmond, and thus realized the sanguine hopes of the country, it has been the bulwark of the North against aggression; it has kept large rebel armies afoot in districts where the resources of the South were overwhelmingly taxed to sustain them; it has really kept Richmond in the condition of a partially beleaguered city; and it has fought battles equal to the greatest and most fiercely contested of those recorded in history,—making the most terrific havoc in the ranks of the enemy.

We do not intend, however, in this article to discuss the past history of the Potomac army, or to attempt the settlement of the causes of the failure of the Peninsula campaign, and of the repulses at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Nor will we attempt to investigate the reasons why more positive results were not reaped from the victories of Antietam and Gettysburg. Nor yet is it necessary for us to defend the heroes of Fair Oaks, and Antietam and Gettysburg, and a hundred stoutly-contested battles and skirmishes. We desire simply to give some military reasons why the army of the Potomac is in the position it has occupied, since last summer, upon the Rappahannock, and finds its progress toward Richmond impeded. Indeed, many officers of high standing believe that beyond the Rappahannock, or at farthest the Rapidan, further progress is impossible. That it will become possible, with an adequate force, is, however, to be expected, and all appearances now indicate that the Government intends during the coming season, with the increased resources at its command, and profiting by the sad experiences of the past, to make such provision as will secure a final success.

Two armies of equal numbers and commanded with equal ability, being opposed to each other, their movements and achievements must be entirely determined by the nature of the theatre of operations. Perhaps never in the history of warfare has the character of the ground exerted more influence on campaigns than that of the portion of Virginia which lies between Washington and Richmond. On the right of our army are chains of mountains which enable the rebels to conceal any flanking movement they may undertake, while the valleys afford to them the means for any easy and uninterrupted passage to the Potomac above Washington and one almost entirely secure from attacks in their rear. On our front is a succession of rivers, presenting great natural obstacles to our advance, and at the same time easily defensible; to make flanking movements by ascending them is to open our rear to attacks from Fredericksburgh and to cross below the rebel army, leaves the railroad a prey to guerillas. The country is, moreover, masked in every direction by dense forests, rendering anything like a surprise in force impracticable. A few rebel scouts may at all times easily detect and thwart such a movement such are the natural features of the country.

It is a well-known rule of military operation that a "base" should neither be too extended nor too limited, and that it should be accessible by several routes. The base of the Army of the Potomac is just the width of a railroad track, and that railroad furnishes really the only practicable route of communication. With a limited base, an army is always exposed to be cut in the rear. This is what happens to the Army of the Potomac at every advance. Guerilla bands infest the whole country between the Rappahannock and Alexandria (some sixty miles), and it is impossible to protect entirely in a hostile country such an extent of territory. For every mile of advance beyond Fairfax Court House, five hundred men are required to protect the rear. An entire corps is now occupied in guarding the line from the Rappahannock to Manassas, and the troops of the Department of Washington protect the track from that locality to Alexandria. How great the weakness of an army for such a service can be easily estimated. After passing the Rapidan, if railroad communication is to be relied on for supplies, a strong force must be constantly kept in the rear; every train will even then be exposed to capture by bands sweeping down from the mountains.

The leaders of the rebels, of course, fully understand all these circumstances, and are always ready to take advantage of them. They are fully aware that they can hold in check, with three-fifths of its force, the Army of the Potomac meantime. They pursue the Fabian policy—the policy of Washington on the mountains of the Hudson River. They are not foolish enough to stake everything on the risk of a battle, except where invulnerably fortified. They will not attack, nor will they accept a battle in the field. Their own rear needs no protection; they have two railroad routes, besides all the ordinary roads. Thus they have all the advantage of position on their side.

But are we, in view of these difficulties, to expect nothing from the Army of the Potomac? No, it may overcome them in two or three ways. First, with a sufficient force to cover its flanks, it may compel the enemy to retreat, and Richmond to be abandoned. Second, it may be able to bring on an engagement, which will prove decisive. Third, by cutting it loose from Washington and making it a movable column, it may go at any time to the rear of the rebel army, and open a new base for itself on the Pamunkey or York Rivers, or by the railroad from Fredericksburg. We risk nothing in saying that the army can at any time go to Richmond, if relieved from the necessity of protecting its rear. This could have been done last fall, when Gen. Meade crossed the Rapidan and was stopped by the rebel works on Mine Run. The army can transport fifteen days' subsistence and forage, and with this it can be moved to Hanover Court House, where it can operate on a new base; if successful in forcing the rebel lines, can even enter Richmond at once.

Fifteen days is the period usually assigned in Europe as the length of a march from one base of operations to another, except the country traversed be able to support the army. In Virginia, our army can derive no advantage from the country. It could not subsist itself for the most limited period. The portion of the State which has been the scene of war, is exhausted. Even among the fertile farms of the Peninsula, it was difficult to obtain small supplies of forage; of subsistence for the men there was absolutely nothing. The necessity of "bases" is, therefore, evident. At the Southwest our armies have had the advantage of operating along navigable rivers, so that their supplies could proceed with them. Such an expedition as that of Sherman's would be impossible in Virginia; it would starve before it could accomplish anything.

With its competent leaders, its brave and well-disciplined troops, its superior organization, we are confident the Army of the Potomac, supported as is generally expected it will be, by the full force of the Government, will achieve worthy success during the coming season. The importance of capturing Richmond has been underrated in some quarters, but we believe the people are far from concurring in such a view, and that they would consider as the most important achievement of the coming campaign the occupation of the rebel capital by the Army of the Potomac.

Michigan Colored Regiment.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

We yesterday gave the names of the staff officers of the Michigan colored regiment that passed through the city on their way from Detroit to Annapolis.

The regiment numbers 900—exclusive of officers. There were over 100 sick left in the Detroit barracks, and with these and ... take care of them, the regiment was reduced on starting for the South to 719. A large majority of the First are strong, athletic looking fellows.

Col. Barnes is not a military man, and accepted a commission by request of the ... for the reason that he was ... colored men were willing and felt it a duty to bear a part in the conflict which was to result in disenthralling millions of their brethren or in reducing themselves to bondage. The Colonel, having completed his task, will accompany the regiment to Annapolis, and having turned it over to General Burnside, will return to his post as ... owner of the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune. ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

THE NEWS.

We are able to continue in our dispatches the history of the rebel divisions. The most notable is the substantial Union majority in Connecticut, where good Gov. Buckingham, who has come to be the Connecticut edition of George N. Briggs, has been re-elected by over five thousand majority. Not the least welcome news was the gain from three very place where the Copperheads have triumphed, that largely reduced majorities in their strongest holds tell that the Copperhead power is badly on the wane.

The election of the Chicago Board of Trade required a second contest yesterday, which resulted in the choice of Col. John L. Hancock, as President, endorsing his energetic management of its affairs the past year by keeping him in his place. At the annual election of the Milwaukee Board of Trade on Monday, J. J. Tallmadge was re-elected President.

We are glad to note the probability that the days of the Wild Cat brood are numbered in the Northwest. The irresponsible issues of fifteen hundred rag-bills are shortly to meet with a deserved doom. The first heavy blow will be struck in what we are happy to believe is a foregone conclusion with the Chicago Board of Trade, to take action in a few days upon the measure to this end just brought before them. We republish from our yesterday's issue the present "situation," from which we trust the most satisfactory results. At the annual meeting of the Board yesterday, E. N. Wentworth, Esq., gave the attention of the Board to the miscellaneous currency with which the West is flooded. He said the Board of Trade, as a commercial body, has some power, and as there are "Democrats" enough to do the business of the country, he would recommend that the Board do away with this "wild cat currency," and he would therefore offer the following:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st inst. all transactions by members of this Board shall be for United States legal tender notes, and national bank notes, or its equivalent.

Resolved, That this Board hereby request the banks of the city to do their part in this effort to make treasury and national bank notes the basis of all money transactions, and thus we patronize the banks that adopt the rule.

This is in the right direction, and the people will applaud and follow the lead of these important representatives of our business public. Already the rural districts are setting on the rule, spontaneously adopted, to demand greenbacks. At country hotels the exclamation most heard is, "Greenbacks!" The stock grower if he sees nothing green in the hands of the stock buyer sees if he "sees anything green in his eye." The feet is greenbacks must drive the private promissory rubbish out of view in attempting

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

Highly Important from Gen. Banks' Army.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALEXANDRIA, La., March [illegible], via CAIRO, April 6.

We are still waiting for Gen. Banks, who is expected to-day. The water is nine feet on the falls.

On the 21st, Gen. Mower marched out to the west end overtook at Cotile, the cavalry rear guard, command of six hundred men, captured their mail carrier or couriers, and surprised the rebels during the night. The result was we took four brass field pieces, four hundred horses and three hundred prisoners, including sixteen officers. This success has made Gen. Mower has taken close to twelve miles of the river.

The Confederates are burning all the cotton on the banks of the river in consequence of our seizing it as prizes. Citizens say that Kirby Smith would have spared it for sale.

The gunboat Bragg has established a blockade at the mouth of Red river. Not one has escaped. Boats are permitted to go to the store. The inhabitants of West Louisiana are anxious for the North.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALEXANDRIA, March 29, 1864.

The main body of Gen. Franklin's army arrived here this morning from Opelousas after sixteen days marching. It met no opposition. The country through which they passed is deserted of whites and male blacks, whereas ... The indications are that Banks' ... there some time, while a column under Gen. A. J. Smith will soon move up the river to Shreveport with the gunboats.

The naval authorities have been busy hauling all cotton on the river banks. It is supposed the expedition will wait until all cotton has been hauled.

Gen. Banks and staff have moved their quarters on shore. As an indication of the state of society in Western Louisiana, officers have seen passing through, persons so white that they have been branded on the forehead with the word "slave." others are had an X on the cheek to prevent them from passing off as purely white blood. There is an absurd rumor afloat that cotton taken by the navy is bought from Confederate authorities with sterling bills.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ALEXANDRIA, March 29—6 p.m.

The advance column under Gen. A. J. Smith has left Alexandria.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The New York Tribune's Alexandria (La.) letter states: A report [illegible] among the scouts that Gen. Banks ... part on the 17th, after ten hours' fighting. No reliance can be placed in the report, though it may have occurred.

Our fleet was awaiting a rise in the Red river to pass the falls. Our gunboats obtained over 3,000 bales of cotton. Three thousand bales were burned by the rebels aboard the steamer Falls City.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Illinois Military Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6, 1864.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted:

Capt. Allen Varner, Co. D, 95th Ill. Inf'y.
1st Lieut. S. Titsworth, Co. E, 80th.
2d Lieut. Ansel Bates, Co. D, 91st.
2d Lieut. Chas. H. Newton, 27th.
Surg. Franklin Blader, 76th Ill. vols.
2d Lieut. James S. Soper, 127th Ill. vols.

These have been honorably discharged on account of physical disability.

Two hundred recruits were transferred on Saturday, from Camp Yates to Camp Butler, preparatory to being paid off and forwarded to the army.

The 8th cavalry and 27th regiment of infantry now at Camp Butler, are to be mustered and paid off to-day, by Lieut. Sumner, and will leave immediately, for Washington.

Col. Vine's battery is to be paid off by Lieut. Sumner, and will leave for Knoxville to-day.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin Legislative and Military Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., April 6, 1864.

Gov. Lewis vetoed no bills during the session of the Legislature, but it appears three failed to receive his approval at its close, as follows:

The act relating to sale of lands and other property for the Wisconsin Improvement Company, which extend the time for the completion of ...

The act to amend the charter of the Tomah and Lake St. Croix Railroad so as to confine its route to the limits of the land grant.

The act to authorize the conveyance of certain lands in Stockbridge, Calumet County.

A long list of military appointments is published in the Journal to-night. Among others not before noticed is the promotion of Lieut. Col. Gray to Colonel of the 28th regiment; Major Bradford to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 28th regiment; Rev. J. U. Bowen, Chaplain of the 23th regiment. In addition I learn Lieut. A. O. Doolittle is promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the 27th regiment; Rev. J. C. Barry appointed Chaplain of the 29th regiment, and Asst. Surgeon J. Hatchard promoted to Surgeon of the 23d regiment. The following Assistant Surgeons were appointed: R. A. Wanless, 8th regiment; W. H. Harrison 8th regiment; J. McBean 2d cavalry; J. P. Cookley, 2d regiment.

The Secretary, J. Fairchild, gives notice that widows that soldiers dying in service, before or well as after April, 1863, can now procure five dollars a month from the State for six months after the husband's death.

FROM DESMOINES.

Bank Robbery—Iowa Agricultural College.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, April 6, 1864.

The banking house of Leonard & Mott, of Winterset, was entered by burglars on Sunday night and two thousand dollars in money abstracted from the safe.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, of the Agricultural College, offer three hundred and fifty dollars for the best plan and specifications for a college building, the plans to be deposited with Wm. Duane Wilson, Secretary of the Board, and they will be opened on the 15th of June.

Fifty new recruits were forwarded from here to-day, by Capt. Brownell.

The soldiers of the 4th Infantry, who were charged with killing Colnes the murderer at Chariton, a fellow soldier and father of the two accused, have been acquitted on preliminary examination, the State being unable to show sufficient testimony against them to justify holding the boys for trial.

FROM MEXICO.

Very Important Military Movements Among the Mexicans.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Times Havana correspondence has Mexican news to the 19th ult.

It appears certain that Elduard has openly declared against Juarez.

Gen. [illegible] was marching against the Mexicans, General Doblado. Doblado was also marching to fight Mejia. Other accounts say Doblado was going to the United States.

An American General is said to have had an interview with Juarez.

General Bazine would shortly leave the city of Mexico for Puebla, to direct the operations of the expedition against the south of Mexico, and a report of the capture of Guadalajara by Uraga; and the shooting of Miramon, appears to be unfounded. Uraga is said to have withdrawn, and is marching to the south of Morelia.

Ortega is reported to have been routed by the French General Castagny and Sebastian.

The French are reported to have abandoned Acapulco and Mazatlan, after some severe fighting. The French fleet is blockading the coast, and left Vera Cruz.

In some fighting near Alvarado, the French had the advantage. The garrison of Tampico was being strengthened, came out and gave battle to the Liberals, but were driven back to the city, where they fortified themselves.

The Liberals under Doran held Antonio and the surrounding country. The French cruisers had some blockade Manzanillo, Manzanillo and Guaymas.

The foreign legion is to be increased to 8,000 Italians, and remain 10 years in Mexico.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Visit of Col. Ould, the Rebel Commissioner of Exchange to Gen. Butler.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 31.—An important movement was created to-day by the arrival of Col. Robert Ould, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, accompanied by Capt. J. M. Hatch, his assistant, at this place. A few days ago, when Maj. John E. Mulford, Assistant Commissioner of Exchange, under Maj. Gen. Butler was at City Point, ... an arrangement with Col. Ould for the latter to visit Gen. Butler ... [illegible]

The meeting between Major Mulford, Col. Ould and Captain Hatch was of course, as the terms of a flag of truce prescribe, cordial in the extreme. [illegible]

[illegible]

FORTRESS MONROE, April 3.—The ... [illegible]

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 2.—The ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Republican Union County Convention.

A Republican Union Convention of delegates from the County of Cook, will be held in the Circuit Court Room in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 14th day of April inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Convention, to be held at the Metropolitan Hall in said city, on the 20th day of April inst., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court for the third grand division of this State, to be supported by the Republican Union voters at the ensuing judicial election, to be held on the ... day of June next.

The Convention will consist of one hundred and ... delegates, the same as at the last County Convention, and will be apportioned among the several towns and wards as then.

The township primary meetings will be held on Monday, the 11th day of April inst., at the usual places of holding elections, unless the township committee shall select other places and give general notice thereof, and the polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M., and be kept open until 4 o'clock P. M.

The townships will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

[illegible]	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hyde Park	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jefferson	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lake	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lake View	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lemont	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Leyden	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Maine	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Niles	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Orland	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Palos	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rich	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thornton	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Worth	[illegible]

Dated Chicago, April 6, 1864.

[illegible]	WM. HOPKINS,
[illegible]	A. HARVEY,
[illegible]	R. J. KNOBROOKE,
[illegible]	S. A. IRVIN,

Cook County Central Committee.

Chicago.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, on Monday, the subject of our currency was brought up and discussed, and a resolution finally adopted appointing J. Y. Ross, P. L. Underwood, and S. M. Hough, a committee to confer with the merchants and bankers in relation to the substitution of National Currency in place of the miscellaneous wild-cat, red-dog, stump-tail stuff with which the West is now flooded. The Committee are to report the result of their conference with the banks on Monday evening next. It is understood that a very large majority of the members of the Board of Trade are in favor of adopting the National Currency as the standard of value, and to use none other except at the discount it now bears in its relation to the former. This is a move in the right direction. We trust the farmers, and all other producers in the Northwest will assume this ground and adhere to it. It is the only effectual way by which the currency of the country can be placed upon a proper basis.....James Robb, Esq., of this city, has resigned his position as President of the Chicago and Alton Railway....The journeymen tailors of this city, and also the cordwainers, are on a strike for higher wages. There seems but little prospect, at the present writing, of a compromise between the employers and the journeymen, as both declare their intention to adhere to their ultimatum.....The 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry arrived in this city on Friday afternoon from Vicksburg, but being compelled to leave the city without delay, they could not accept the hospitalities of the ladies of the Soldiers' Rest. Col. Thomas Stevens is commander of the regiment, but he remained at Vicksburg. Nearly every soldier of the regiment has enlisted for the war....The Soldiers' Permanent Home Association of this city have secured the lot on Cottage Place, opposite Douglas' grave (No. 30, northwest corner) for the future location of the Home. The location is almost directly on the lake shore, and contiguous to the Illinois Central Railway station. The lot is triangular—64 feet on one frontage and 122 on the other, with a depth varying from 64 to 138 feet. The price paid for the lot and building is $8,500.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The following are the total assessments in all the loyal States and Territories, under the Internal Revenue law for the year ending August 31st, 1863, being the close of the first year of the operation of the law. The third column gives the number of districts in each State, the arrangement is by amounts:

State.	Population.	Districts.	Assessment.
New York	3,88[illegible]	[illegible]	$17,7[illegible]
Pennsylvania	2,906,115	[illegible]	9,31[illegible]
Massachusetts	1,231,066	10	8,419,[illegible]
Ohio	2,339,511	[illegible]	6,607,[illegible]
Illinois	1,711,951	[illegible]	4,3[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total			$66,915,[illegible]

It may be observed that the amount of Revenue districts is on the increase in every district; the present year's receipts will be greatly in excess of those of 1863.

The largest monthly returns from any district has been made from the first district of Illinois—being that embraced within the limits of Cook county—for the month of February last past the amount was $[illegible]. The total assessments in this district, from Sept. 1st, 1862, to March 1st, 1864—one year and a half—was $4,[illegible], for the first four months near a half millions of dollars. Compare this with the whole amount assessed against the State of Wisconsin—less than eight hundred thousand, and but little more than one half of that of Chicago alone, and it will be evident how much more the good people of Milwaukee have to pride themselves on the idea that they are the natural rivals of Chicago.

The entire cost of assessing and collecting the taxes in this district for the year ending Aug. 31st, 1863, is less than 2 per cent.

Capture of Blockade Runners.

The Navy Department have received information that on the 11th ult., off Musquito Inlet, Florida, the United States ship Beauregard captured the schooner Linda, from Nassau for New Smyrna, Fla., with a cargo of salt, liquor, coffee, &c. Also on the same day captured the British sloop Hannah, of Nassau. This vessel had on board a small quantity of cotton, but the captain threw it overboard before being captured.....A dispatch to the New York Herald says the steamer Shawsheen has arrived at Washington with a schooner, a sloop, and thirteen boats laden with salt, tobacco, grain, &c., which were captured from the rebels on the Ware and York Rivers....The steamer Cosmopolitan, on its way from Florida to Hilton Head, captured the British blockade runner Hattie Brock, with a cargo of 100 bales of cotton and a lot of tobacco.

Letter from the President to the North American Review.

Our readers will remember that reports were current a month or two ago that the publishers of the Review had received a letter from the President of the United States, called forth by the article in the January number on the "President's policy." This was sometimes represented as being complimentary and sometimes as a letter of criticism and correction. The letter itself is now printed in an editorial note at the close of the April number, and has an interesting bearing upon Mr. Lincoln's views upon an important point of political theory. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, January 16, 1864.

Messrs. Crosby & Nichols:

GENTLEMEN: The number for this month and year of the North American Review, was duly received, and for which please accept my thanks. Of course I am not the most impartial judge; yet, with due allowance for this, I venture to hope that the article entitled "The President's Policy" will be of value to the country. I fear I am not quite worthy of all which is therein kindly said of me personally.

The sentence of twelve lines, commencing at the top of page 252, I could wish to be not exactly as it is. In what is there expressed, the writer has not correctly understood me. I have never had a theory that secession could absolve States or people from their obligations. Precisely the contrary is asserted in the inaugural address; and it was because of my belief in the continuance of these obligations, that I was puzzled, for a time, as to denying the legal rights of those citizens who remained individually innocent of treason or rebellion. But I mean no more now than to merely call attention to this point.

Yours respectfully,
A. LINCOLN.

The sentence in the January number, referred to by Mr. Lincoln, is as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

The publishers of the Review append a ... [illegible]

FROM PRINCETON.

The Last Obsequies of Lovejoy.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

PRINCETON, Ill., April 5, 1864.

Yesterday was a sad, great day for Princeton. Sad, for Owen Lovejoy was committed to the tomb. Great, for henceforth the soil of Princeton is hallowed since it holds the sacred dust of one of the acknowledged great men of the nation. Death has completed and sealed up his shining record, and his fame is secure through all the future. One needed to be here, where he had lived for a quarter of a century, and mingled with the vast throng of mourners to know how deep his hold of the hearts of the people.

The funeral ceremonies were commenced at his late residence, which stands about one mile east of the center of the town, amidst a large and beautiful prairie farm of a thousand acres belonging to the family. The robins have here begun their joyful spring notes, which contrasted strangely with the sadness that filled all hearts. None but personal friends were invited to the house, yet so many felt themselves included in the invitation that it was thronged. The family for a long time kept in agony of suspense while awaiting the issue of the disease, and after that awaiting the arrival of the body had been comforted and tranquilized by seeing the loved form again, though cold in death.

Rev. Edward Beecher, of Galesburg conducted the services, which consisted of reading the scriptures, a few remarks and prayer. He fitly alluded to the deceased, in connection with the passages read, as one of the great cloud of witnesses who had borne testimony to the truth of God, and had been made perfect through suffering, and had now gone to join that glorified throng of whom the world was not worthy.

The public services were held in the Congregational Church, where Mr. Lovejoy formerly preached. The hearse was drawn by four cream-colored horses, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Congressional delegation and clergy in carriages, and attended by eight prominent citizens of Princeton as pall-bearers. The United States flag was spread upon the front of the church, draped in mourning, and within heavy festoons of mourning were hung around the walls, on the pulpit, on the chandeliers and the gallery. The house was crowded, and every place where one could sit or stand was occupied, yet multitudes remained without.

After the invocation and reading of appropriate selections of scriptures by Rev. D. R. Blake, late pastor, the following Elegy written by John H. Bryant, of Princeton, was read by Ichabod Codding and sung by the whole congregation:

IN MEMORIAM.

O lay him in his place of rest;—
His earnest, stormy life is o'er;
Let the green sods of Spring be pressed
'Round the lov'd form we see no more.

How throbbed his warm and generous heart!
What mighty passions thrilled his frame!
How beamed his eye with sudden start
At sound of Freedom a holy name!

To her he gave his earnest life,
And toiled through seeming hopeless years,
Long years of scorn and hate and strife
'Till now her glorious day appears.

Strong words of Truth that cannot die,
He spoke in stern and high debate;
With manly front and dauntless eye
Met the wild charge of rebel hate.

With mightier power than Aaron's rod
He tore the oppressor's nets apart,
And poured the living truth of God
Fresh on the nation's quivering heart.

What countless crowds throughout the land,
Hung on each glowing burning word!—
He swayed them with a prophet's wand,
As woods in morning winds are stirred.

As Moses from the mountain steep,
He saw the enfranchis'd land before;—
He leaves the boon for us to keep,
His work was done—he asked no more.

In these free prairies of the West
We lay his manly form away;—
'Tis meet that here Earth's loving breast,
Receive again the conqueror's clay.

A part of this elegy was sung at the funeral obsequies in Brooklyn. Other stanzas have since been added by the author. The last verse sung was interrupted with many tears. Another stanza, not sung, was an utterance of the personal feelings of the author long an intimate friend:

O brave, true friend of many years,
No other friend thy place can fill!—
I weep—but vain are all my tears—
The unmeasured void is open still!

After prayer by Rev. S. G. Wright, of Galva, the choir chanted:

"Beloved it is well!
God's ways are always right
Though far above our sight,
Though deep and sore the smart.
Yet He who wounds will heal the broken heart;
Beloved it is well!
Though sorrow clouds our way,
'T will make the joy more dear
That ushers in the day.
The path that Jesus trod,
Though rough and dark, leads up to God.
Beloved it is well!"

The sermon of Dr. Beecher which followed was nearly an hour and a half in length, yet listened to with deep attention till its close, though many of the audience were standing. Of Mr. Lovejoy's early life he said that God, who knew what work to which He had called him, gave him an uncommon combination and balancing of powers. Great power of emotion, great energy of will, great courage, great enthusiasm, great kindliness, geniality and nobility of feeling, a keen, quick, discriminating, logical intellect, a vivid playful imagination, ready wit, humor, and a powerful voice, were his the gift of God. Further to fit him for his great work, God blessed him in the godly family where he was born and raised, in his New England education, in regenerating grace, and in placing him when a young man where he could see a full revelation of the spirit of the slave power, when at Alton in 1837 his brother was murdered; then, over the grave of that martyred brother, he vowed eternal hostility to slavery. [illegible]

[illegible]

In this bereavement our help is in God. The same God who raised him up and fitted him for his work can inspire a host of others with the same spirit to elevate the whole nation.

After the sermon the choir sang the anthem, "Cast thy burden on the Lord, and He will sustain thee." The coffin was placed in the front yard, and the people were gratified with one more sight of the countenance so dear to them all. On the coffin was a cross made of white flowers, emblematical of the faithful crossbearer beneath.

The interment was in the cemetery, half a mile west of the town. A long procession of carriages went thither. The principal stores in Main street, through which the procession passed were decorated with flags and hung in mourning. The simple services of singing by a few voices, and returning thanks to the friends by Dr. Beecher, ended the scene at the grave. The cemetery is situated near a grove, and is quite unadorned, and yet in future years many a lover of liberty will come hither on a pilgrimage to the tomb of Lovejoy.

After the procession returned from the grave, the people assembled again in Converse hall, which is more capacious than any of the churches, filled it to overflowing and organized another meeting. J. H. Bryant, Esq., president. James A. Briggs, Esq., of New York, a nephew of the late Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, pronounced a glowing eulogy upon Owen Lovejoy.

Hon. J. F. Farnsworth spoke of his first acquaintance with Owen Lovejoy, at a Liberty party convention twenty years ago, where he was converted to anti-slavery principles, and ever since they had been brothers in their political faith. He gave a vivid description of Mr. Lovejoy's first speech in Congress, made when Buchanan was President, when a South Carolinian was Speaker of the House, when the Government was in the hands of slaveholding officials, and the pro-slavery rebels and doughfaces were all in Congress. [illegible]

Yet in his ordinary congressional intercourse he was a gentle, courteous man. He became a favorite in Congress. [illegible]

The meeting was adjourned till evening, when the large hall was again filled by an audience as eager still to hear of the man they loved as in the morning. Two more addresses were given, one by Congressman Rice, of Maine, and the other by Rev. Ichabod Codding, of Wisconsin.

Mr. Rice spoke especially of the Congressional career of Mr. Lovejoy, of the esteem in which he was held by his party, of his cheerful faith even in the darkest hours of the deep grief of President Lincoln at the loss of one of his most reliable and trusted counselors. [illegible]

Mr. Codding, an old anti-slavery lecturer and a co-laborer with Mr. Lovejoy, spoke at length with ability and eloquence, and concluded by commending the grand life-long consecration of his friend to the cause of liberty as worthy of universal imitation.

The attention of the audience was undiminished till the close of this sad funeral day, and the people seemed to disperse reluctantly. [illegible]

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE.—We can confidently say that we believe there is no other place in the United States where young men can get so extensive and complete facilities for obtaining a thorough business education as at this institution. Messrs. B. & S. have about thirty telegraph instruments at their College, in active operation, and the other departments are fitted up on the same magnificent scale. The institution never was more flourishing than at present.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The Health of the Army of the Cumberland—Need of Vegetables—Cases of Scurvy—Gen. Sherman's whereabouts—Life Insurance.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 28, 1864.

Allow me to use your columns to state facts that may be relied on with regard to the health of the Army of the Cumberland, and the importance of a liberal supply of vegetables at the present time. At the request of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission, who wish always to base their appeals upon an intelligent view of the facts, I am passing through this Department, to ascertain its true Sanitary condition. There is a lurking suspicion in many minds, and I confess to having sometimes indulged it myself, that the alarm each spring respecting scurvy in the army was without sufficient foundation. Is it not a pious fraud to elicit donations; or at least a loud rallying cry to stir up Soldiers' Relief Societies encouraging undue alarm? And then what is this scurvy, that so much ado is made about? We have read of such a disease in connection with sailors on distant voyages, and with Arctic explorers; how comes it in the army and what special mischief will it do?

Such thoughts have passed through the minds of not a few plain men, and demands an explanation, not of a professional but of a simple character.

The medical authorities say that scurvy is a disease of the blood, impairing largely its vitality, and caused by a limited diet without vegetables. Its effect when first developed is to depress the spirits, and make the men languid and useless. It also aggravates all ordinary diseases, such as diarrhoea, and all wounds and injuries, so that medicines fail to act, and the restorative powers of nature are destroyed, and many die who would ordinarily recover. In the last stages the gums recede and bleed, the teeth fall out, and general decomposition of the body ensues, till death ends the torture. The remedy, sure and efficient, in the early stages, is a liberal vegetable diet, especially potatoes, onions, sour krout, pickled cabbage, and pickles generally.

Now it is not to be supposed that our army hospitals are full of developed cases of the scurvy; nor that they contain many such. In fact such cases are rare. But it is true, that about the middle of winter numerous marked instances occurred, here and there, alarming experienced surgeons as premonitory signs of a general scorbutic tendency in the army. They saw also the latent operation in aggravating other diseases. Precisely here comes ample opportunity for opposite reports from the surgeons. Many of them have never seen the actual scurvy, and could not suspect its hidden forms under the usual camp diseases. Thus one surgeon testifies that in former years being with the army on the borders of Texas, and cut off from all vegetables, his men had the usual sickness of camp life, but he could produce no effect by his medicines. After a time he treated all these diseases for the scurvy, and cured them with ease. Now similarly inexperienced surgeons might very sincerely, and yet incorrectly, report that there has been no scurvy in their regiments.

To ascertain the truth respecting the Army of the Cumberland, I made personal inquiry of Dr. Perrin, the Medical Director, and of other high surgical authorities who have inspected the army, and also examined the large files of applications of surgeons, at the office of the Sanitary Commission in Chattanooga. It thus appeared, that there had been obvious developments of scurvy at many points, and that the Government had issued no vegetables to counteract it, except in a few cases to hospitals. But the Sanitary Commission began to distribute them in January, and has continued to do so until the present time, thus holding the disease in check. But as Surgeon Salter said, who has charge of all the hospitals in Chattanooga, while (thanks to the vegetables already distributed) there is not much actual scurvy in the army, the cessation of supply would undoubtedly occasion its development, so that the alternative is, vegetables or scurvy. Meanwhile the applications of the regimental surgeons make repeated mention of "several cases of scurvy in our regiment," and their requisitions have this variety, that sometimes they ask for "potatoes, onions and sour krout," and sometimes for "onions, potatoes and sour krout," and sometimes for "sour krout, potatoes and onions." These articles almost invariably head the list.

Here then is a noble opportunity for our farmers to aid our suffering soldiers. Let them send in from their well-filled cellars, the vegetables needed to preserve the health of those who are yet apparently well, and to restore those whose life-blood is vitiated.

Gen. Sherman passed down in the same train, from Louisville to Nashville, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and I had a few minutes conversation with him at the dinner table at Cave City. He has the appearance of a bronzed and tough veteran, full of determination. Of course nothing more is known among the people here, about proposed movements, than with you; only active measures are obviously in operation preparatory to the spring campaign. There was a fall of snow to the depth of a foot here, early in the week, and the mountains still show patches of it on their northern sides. I threw a snow ball, this afternoon, from the summit of Lookout Mountain, where was the rebel battery, down its precipitous face to where Hooker's brave men drove the rebels around the point at the foot of the rocky palisades. Thus soon the sports of peace succeed the horrors of war. May the similar triumphs of our arms bring the same result throughout the land!

WM. W. PATTON.

P. S.—Let every one have his life insured before taking the railroad train from Nashville to Chattanooga. Most literally may it be said each day on that road, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Interesting Items of News.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 29, 1864.

The enemy in our front are guarding their lines with unusual care in order to cut off all information from us as to their strength.

A most bitter and exciting political contest is now raging in the interior between the friends of Governor Vance and W. W. Holden, the two candidates for Governor.

The Raleigh Standard says the Holden Hook and Ladder company, which paraded on the 22d of February, in Newbern, with a live fox perched on their truck, was named after Holden of the Raleigh Standard, the candidate for Governor.

The Confederate, and other rebel papers, who attach great significance to the appearance of the fox, are endeavoring to make political capital out of the matter, to the injury of Mr. Holden, who, contrary to their expectations, appears to be gaining votes out of the affair. This company was named after Capt. Holden, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, who is stationed at Newbern.

Major Benjamin B. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, whose gentlemanly conduct has made him a favorite in this department, is ordered to report for duty to the Adjutant General, at Washington, D. C. His fine executive ability and legal culture well qualify him for this important position.

The Newbern Times has the following: Four fine looking men, members of Illinois regiments, came into our lines at Washington on Monday. They were captured at Chicamauga in December last, and taken to Richmond, and thence to Danville.

Their names are John C. Morrough, company F, 88th Illinois volunteers; George W. Bean, company I, 21st Illinois; John Hamilton, company B, 89th Illinois; Wm. Neidelghe, company F, 24th Illinois. They suffered for a time at the Danville Prison, where one of them was compelled to do the cooking.

He saw the rebel officers would steal about one-third of the meat drawn for the prisoners. Finally, these brave men concluded to take French leave, and after many hardships and hairbreadth escapes, reached the protection of our lines.

Five was the number which left, but one was recaptured by the cavalry force sent in pursuit. They have been provided with clothing and money, and sent to New York. Morrough is a Boston boy.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.

[From the Toronto Globe, March 31.]

After ten days of plotting and manoeuvring, Messrs. Cartier, Macdonald & Co. have succeeded in patching up a Government! The fact was announced last night in the House of Assembly—the personnel and policy of the new Ministry having been declared by Mr. Cauchon in French, and by Mr. John Hillyard Cameron in English. The new Ministers are as follows:

Sir E. P. TACHE, Premier, Receiver General and Minister of Militia.
Hon. G. E. CARTIER, Attorney General East.
Hon. A. T. GALT, Finance Minister.
Hon. J. C. CHAPAIS, Commissioner of Public Works.
Hon. T. D'ARCY MCGEE, Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. HECTOR LANGEVIN, Solicitor General East.
Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General West.
Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. M. H. FOLEY, Postmaster General.
Hon. ISAAC BUCHANAN, Chairman of the Committee of Council.
Hon. JOHN SIMPSON (Niagara), Provincial Secretary.
Hon. JAMES COCKBURN, Solicitor General West.

Gen. Wallace on Slavery.

An immense and enthusiastic meeting of unconditional Union men in favor of emancipation without compensation was held at Baltimore. Among the speakers was Gen. Lew Wallace, the new commander of that Department, who spoke as follows:

Fellow citizens—I acknowledge the honor of your call, and only make my appearance to beg that you will excuse me from making a speech. When I offer to beg this favor of you, I hope that you will not believe for a moment that I do not appreciate the struggle in which you are engaged. The spirit of old Maryland, so long weighed down by a monstrous institution, at last begins to heave and toss, and wake up! All her aspirations, thank God, are upward to the sunlight, of heaven. [Great applause.]

And now, so far as in me lies, shall I refuse to help the liberty-loving people of Maryland? My fellow-citizens, if I saw a man overboard struggling for life and about to drown, and there was a rope, do you suppose I would run and ask the master to loan me the use of his rope? I would take it anyhow and help the drowning man. [Great applause.]

I have been engaged in my short life in many events of importance; I have witnessed many scenes of trial and struggle; in as humble way I have borne a part in many events of honor; but I have this to say: To-night I thank God that He has given me now an opportunity to help you in this time of trial. [Enthusiastic applause.] And if you will be but true to yourselves and the great human principle that God has born in every man's heart, I know you will win. [Applause.] I thank you, gentlemen.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

Her Operations in the China Seas.

[From the Cochin China Chronicle, Jan. 22d.]

The Emma Jane was a vessel of about 1,100 tons, belonging to one of the ports on the Northern side of the now distracted States. She left Bombay on the 6th inst., bound to Moulmein with ballast, and on the 14th, when off Trivandrum, sighted a steamer which afterward proved the terrible Alabama, Capt. Semmes. She approached the Emma Jane with the American flag flying, and when a short distance from her, fired a gun to make her heave to, and sent an armed boat on board. The Emma Jane at this period also showed throughout American colors, but the moment the armed boat reached alongside, the American flag was struck, and the Confederate banner hoisted on board the steamer.

The officer in charge of the boat demanded Capt. Jordan's papers on board the Alabama with the ship's papers, and on his reaching the steamer the papers were examined by Capt. Semmes, who declared the Emma Jane a prize, and Capt. Jordan and his crew prisoners of war, and decided that the vessel must be burned. Captain Jordan was permitted to return back to his ship, and twenty minutes allowed to pack up such effects as he was permitted to retain. Mrs. Jordan, the commander's wife, was allowed to bring away all her wearing apparel, the commander a trunk, and the crew only what ... [illegible] ... Several boats were then sent on board, and the provisions and stores, and other valuables removed to the Alabama, and the Emma Jane was set on fire.

The Alabama being under sail and yet under steam, and the weather a perfect calm, she was detained in the vicinity of the burning vessel for two days, and then made her way to Anjengo, where she landed the commander, and 19 of the crew of the destroyed vessel, with nine day's provisions, ... to Cochin. The Alabama is represented as a vessel ... [illegible] ... with stores of all descriptions, taken, no doubt, from the various captures—but does not appear to be flushed in cash—as she is said to have had scarcely the means to buy fresh provisions while at Anjengo. Even so essential an article as fresh beef, when taken on board the steamer for sale, was not purchased, as being too expensive. The accumulation of circumstances on board is described as something marvellous—there being no less than 10 ...

"Capt. Semmes is represented as a careworn and anxious man, with great taciturnity and taciturnity of manner, and yet at times capable of much courtesy and affability. He frequently goes aloft himself to ascertain the character of vessels in sight. He wears the uniform of the United States navy, and is perpetually armed with a terrible revolver belted to his side. The crew (about 150 in number) consist of men of all nations, and we are told that the English and Irish element preponderate. Mrs. Jordan and her husband, had frequent conversations with Capt. Semmes, and they do not spare him or his cause, with those severe and cutting reflections which a lady alone can bestow without fear of retaliation under such circumstances; but they appear not to have brought conviction to the mind of the Confederate hero. There seems to be little doubt, however, of his great anxiety for the termination of this unhappy internecine war."

Gen. Johnston's Circular to the People North of the Coosa River.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—A private circular was captured by one of our scouts in the Army of the Cumberland a few days ago. It was issued from the headquarters of Gen. Johnston, commanding the rebel department, and was addressed to the people north of the Coosa river. It notified all persons who claimed allegiance to and protection of the Confederate Government immediately to collect their property and remove from their homes to the south bank of the Coosa river. All of the male population capable of bearing arms or performing light duty, were ordered to be enrolled for the army and the defences of Georgia and Alabama. The women and children were to be provided with means of support by the Confederate authorities; those able to labor were to be furnished work in arsenals and factories. A camp was to be established at Cedartown or Blue Mountain for the young, feeble and helpless, rations to be issued to them by the government. Those refusing to comply with the provisions of the circular, were to be looked upon and treated as enemies of the Confederate Government. Their property would not be respected, and no security granted for their lives. The order is looked upon as a virtual abandonment of the section of country along the Tennessee River, north of the north boundary of the Coosa River. By reference to the map, the reader will see that Rome, Ga., is the outer key to the protection of the country south of the Coosa. The people are not complying with the provisions of the circular, which may be considered as an evidence that they have not the most implicit confidence in the ability of the rebel army to protect them and successfully resist the advance of the Federal legions.

A Town Destroyed by the Rebels.

The Florida correspondent of the N. Y. Times says:

A few days since a force of mounted rebels dashed on Magnolia, a little place situated on St. John's River, thirty miles above Jacksonville, and burned all the buildings, the chief of which were three large hotels, capable of accommodating 200 guests each. Medical Director Swift at one time thought of establishing a general hospital at Magnolia, on account of a magnificent sulphur spring which it contains, and went so far as to examine the premises with that view. Magnolia was formerly the principal watering place of the elite of Florida, and we can imagine to what extent they will miss their favorite resort during the coming heated season.

The Delegates from England to the Methodist Conference.

Rev. Dr. McClintock writes from Paris to the New York Methodist:

It is now settled, I understand, that the Rev. W. B. Pope will accompany the Rev. W. I. Thornton in his delegation from the Wesleyan Methodist Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Pope is very favorably known in the literary world as the translator of Stier's "Words of Jesus," published in Clark's Theological Library. He is now engaged, I believe, in completing the translation of Lange's "Commentaries," published in the same series. For the last few years he has been editor of the London Review, a quarterly organ of English Methodism. I need not bespeak for Mr. Thornton and Mr. Pope a cordial reception; the American Church is sure to welcome them as they deserve to be received, both from their personal merits and their official character. The delegates will probably sail from England early in April.

Notes on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and the New Mode of Cure.

BY J. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.

Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's Building, Cor. Randolph and Dearborn Sts.

We shall publish from time to time interesting articles upon throat and chest diseases, which will be worth reading and preserving.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

Throat disease in this climate are every year becoming more prevalent, and more generally fatal. Indeed, it is not exaggeration to say that full one-third of the people of the Northern States are afflicted with some form of throat disease. As prevalent as they are, it left to themselves their termination is consumption and death.

Throat disease consists of an inflammation, acute or chronic, of either the membrane lining the air cavities, or the smaller glands connected with that membrane, and such disease takes its name from its particular location. The progress of a throat disease is always downward, hence consumption. Its treachery is as it is said to be, is an open enemy, giving fair notice of its first invasion, and announcing with fearful distinctness, its conquests in ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Bloomington Nursery—Illinois.—Our hundred and sixty acres, open prairie, 12th year. For severe climates, one small hardy tree is worth ten large ones. ... [illegible]

F. K. PHOENIX, BLOOMINGTON, Ill.

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamp) Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Illinois.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are recommended for public speakers and others. ... [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 5, 1864.

The condition of the Money Market remains just about the same as before reported. The demand for legitimate purposes of trade are very large, and the supply equal to the demand. There is no friction; everything runs smoothly. Exchange continues in close up, and there is little or no difficulty experienced by merchants in getting a full supply at our quoted rates. The position taken some time since by some of the larger bankers that they would maintain the selling price at ¼, has been entirely successful, and few of the bankers or brokers think of asking more at this time. They pay from ⅛ to 1/10.

Gold went up about two per cent to-day, exactly from what cause, it would be difficult to determine. In New York the range was as follows: [illegible] ... and closed weak at Second Board at 16. The Government rate was [illegible]. The market here opened firm at 165, and remained steady all day with but few transactions. Silver is firmer, owing to a demand from Canada. Buying price [illegible] ... quarters. Legal tender twenties are in demand at [illegible].

THE FORTY LOAN.—The amount of subscription received to-day by the Second National Bank foots up $[illegible].

A MOVEMENT IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—At the annual meeting of our Chicago Board of Trade, on Monday, the subject of our currency was brought up by I. Y. Munn ... [illegible] ... Board of Trade in favor of adopting the greenbacks and the National Bank currency as the standard of value and to use none other except at the discount it bears in relation to the former. We do hope that our Board of Trade will carry this measure into operation. ...

RESIGNED.—Mr. James Robb, of this city, for two or three years past the popular and efficient President of the Chicago & Alton Railway, has resigned his position. We hear that he goes to New York, to occupy some important financial position in that city.

GOVERNMENT LOANS are steadily growing in favor, and the very few bonds offering in market from day to day, shows the confidence the people have in these securities. ... [illegible]

New York Stock Market—April 5.

Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission stock and bond brokers, 38 Clark street, Chicago.

[illegible]

Mining Stocks—April 5.

Isle Royale, 39; Flint Steel, 17; Knowlton, 11¾; Rockland, [illegible]; Aztec, [illegible]; Denver, 15; Evergreen, 23; Huron, [illegible]; Montana, [illegible].

At Boston to-day mining stocks were steady ... [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 5, 1864.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The general markets during the week have ruled active and buoyant. Flour has advanced fully 10@25c per brl; Wheat, 1½@3c per bushel; Oats, 1c per bushel; and Barley, 3@5c per bushel. Corn has ruled easier, and prices have fallen [illegible] per bushel. Rye was steady. Highwines have advanced [illegible] per gallon. Clover Seed [illegible] per bushel. The market for Groceries has been excited, and we note an advance of [illegible] on raw Sugar, [illegible] on refined sugars, and [illegible] on Syrups. Whitefish have advanced [illegible]. Mess Pork advanced [illegible]; Prime Mess Pork, [illegible]; Bulk Meats [illegible] per pound; pickled Hams, [illegible] per pound; Mess Beef, [illegible]; and Beef Hams, [illegible].

TO-DAY the general markets ruled firmer, owing to the advance in gold.

The Flour market was brisk, and upwards of 5,000 brls changed hands, at [illegible] for winter extras; [illegible] for spring extras; and [illegible] for spring supers.

Wheat advanced 1c per bushel—with heavy sales of No. 1 Spring at [illegible]; [illegible] for No. 2 Spring; and [illegible] for Rejected Spring—the market closing steady.

Corn ruled a shade lower—with sales of Old No. 1 at [illegible]; New No. 1 at [illegible]; No. 2 at [illegible]; and Rejected at [illegible].

Oats advanced [illegible] ⅌ bushel—with very heavy sales at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2—closing firm. Rye was steady at [illegible] for No. 1. Barley was in good demand and firm at [illegible] for No. 2.

Highwines ruled quiet but firm—with sales of 1,400 brls at [illegible]—closing quiet.

Provisions were buoyant, and we note heavy sales of Mess Pork at [illegible]; Prime Mess Pork at [illegible]; bulk shoulders at [illegible] loose and [illegible] packed; sweet pickled Hams, [illegible]; Prime Lard, [illegible]; and No. 1 Lard at [illegible].

LATEST.

In the afternoon and evening there was a good demand for Highwines and the market was firmer—with sales of 300 brls at [illegible], and 500 brls at [illegible]—the market closing firm. Wheat was firm—with sales of No. 1 Spring at $1.17. Oats were in good demand and firm at [illegible]—with sales of 10,000 bushels No. 1 at that price.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

All Sales of Grain reported in this market are in Store, unless otherwise specified. [illegible]

TUESDAY EVENING, April 5, 1864.

FREIGHTS.—LAKE FREIGHTS.—During the past week freights have been active and firmly [illegible] ... [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—Since the date of our last weekly review, the railroad lines have made no change. We quote the rates now as follows:

[illegible]

CANAL FREIGHTS.—Down freight on the Illinois and Michigan Canal are nominal. [illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day [illegible] brls ... [illegible]

[illegible]

CORN MEAL.—There is a fair demand for Corn Meal and the market firm. We quote: [illegible]

MILL STUFFS.—Bran and Coarse Middlings are in ... We quote: [illegible]

WHEAT.—Received to-day, [illegible] ... [illegible]

CORN.—Received to-day, [illegible] ... [illegible]

OATS.—Received to-day [illegible] ... [illegible]

RYE.—[illegible]

BARLEY.—[illegible]

ALCOHOL.—[illegible]

APPLES.—[illegible]

BUTTER.—The receipts of Butter continue very ... [illegible]

BEANS.—There is a moderate demand for Beans ... [illegible]

BROOM CORN.—[illegible]

BROOMS.—[illegible]

BAGGING.—[illegible]

BEESWAX.—In very light supply. [illegible]

BRICKS.—[illegible]

COAL.—[illegible]

CANDLES.—Market continues active, and all previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

COOPERAGE.—[illegible]

COFFEE.—[illegible]

CHEESE.—[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—[illegible]

EGGS.—[illegible]

FURS.—[illegible]

FEATHERS.—[illegible]

FRUITS.—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS.—[illegible]

FISH.—[illegible]

GREASE.—[illegible]

HIGHWINES.—[illegible]

HIDES.—[illegible]

HOPS.—[illegible]

HONEY.—[illegible]

IRON.—[illegible]

PIG IRON.—[illegible]

LIME AND STUCCO.—[illegible]

LEATHER.—[illegible]

LUMBER.—[illegible]

LEAD AND SHOT.—[illegible]

METALS.—[illegible]

NAILS.—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES.—For all descriptions of goods there is a fair demand. [illegible]

ONIONS.—[illegible]

CARBON OIL.—[illegible]

OILS.—[illegible]

PROVISIONS.—[illegible]

POTATOES.—[illegible]

POULTRY.—[illegible]

POWDER.—[illegible]

PAINTS.—[illegible]

SALT.—[illegible]

SEEDS.—[illegible]

SUGARS.—[illegible]

SYRUPS.—[illegible]

SALERATUS.—[illegible]

STARCH.—[illegible]

TEAS.—[illegible]

TOBACCO.—[illegible]

TALLOW.—[illegible]

VINEGAR.—[illegible]

WOOL.—[illegible]

WOOD.—[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.—[illegible]

WOODEN WARE.—[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending April 2, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 2, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since March 5, 1864:

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.—The total receipts of Beef Cattle during the week ... [illegible]

The market during the week has shown a fair improvement in the receipts of Beef Cattle, and in general activity. [illegible]

HOGS.—The total receipts of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day ... [illegible]

SHEEP.—The receipts during the past week have been small. [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.—The receipts of Beef Cattle to-day have been so limited ... [illegible]

HOGS.—The receipts of Hogs during the day amount to about 1,200 head ... [illegible]

New York Market—April 5.

COTTON—Shade easier at [illegible] for middling uplands ...

FLOUR—State and western ½ better and decidedly more active ... [illegible]

WHISKY—More active and firmer at [illegible]

WHEAT—Firm and more active at [illegible] for Chicago spring; [illegible] for Milwaukee club; [illegible] for winter red western. CORN—In more active ... [illegible]

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. ... [illegible] ... Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup ... Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

PRACTICAL AND BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR

Young Men

AND BOYS

AT

BUMFORD'S NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Conducted upon a novel and pre-eminent system of business training, combining

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The most successful system yet devised or introduced, numbering in patrons in every loyal State of the Union, and now

1,400 Students

Now in daily attendance. Practical Instruction in ...

COPYRIGHTED IN 1861.

[illegible]

J. C. BUMFORD,
Prest. Business College, Indianapolis, Ind.

[illegible]

TO PHYSICIANS.

DRUGS.

Pure Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Tiemann's Surgical Instruments, Saddle Bags, Elastic Stockings, Trusses, Supporters, Sugar Coated Pills, Keith's Preparations, &c.

LARGE STOCK OFFERED LOW.

BLISS & SHARP.

Wholesale Druggists.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

EYE AND EAR DISPENSARY,

117 South Clark-St., Chicago.

PATIENTS RECEIVED BY

DR. J. B. WALKER,

Operating Surgeon, [illegible] ARTIFICIAL EYES, EAR DRUMS, SOUND CONDUCTORS, &c., constantly on hand.

HURD'S AMERICAN HOG TAMER.

Every Man who keeps Hogs should have one.

[illegible]

EMERY & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS!

A SURE CURE FOR

[illegible]

GOLD, GOLD.—A chance for all ... [illegible]

OFFICE FOR PATENTS,

Washington, D. C.

ESTABLISHED 1844,

[illegible]

TO BE SOLD—A Farm of 292 acres ... [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $50 per month ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

The Great Medal.

We were favored a day or two since by Arbuthnot, the artist, with a glance at the designs of the Great Medal, from which the engravers will work. These are not, as is usual, drawn in outline but sketched in oil, so that the relief is much more obvious. They are sketched in gold color upon the panels, the reverse and reverse occupying two of them, and the case, the third. We do not propose giving a physical description of the medal as we have already published our length, but only a few features. The obverse, which of course always meets the first on hand, is remarkably pure and chaste and apart from the ornamental design including it, the head will have a plain ground and nothing to interfere with the grace and sharpness of outline, so desirable in the perfect medal and which the French and German engravers of coin appreciate. One over artists are too fond of introducing the rhyme and time mar the effect of the head. The Philadelphia series of Wright medals, especially the Washington and Webster (a series, by the way, which if finished, would have proved an invaluable addition to the medallic collection of the country) are free from this defect, and consequently appreciated by connoisseurs as the gem of their collections. Anybody has wisely consulted simplicity in this respect, and will thus retain a photographic similitude and an unmarred design upon the plain gold medium. We might also add in support of Mr. Arbuthnot' simplicity of design that many of the ancient Grecian and Roman medallions, and indeed the Renet that have come down to us, all possess this peculiarity.

The reverse of the Great medal also shows that the artist has been untrammeled by rules or conventionalities. A bold, circular sweep represents the Mississippi river, surrounding accurate delineations of Vicksburg and Lookout Mountain, while poised in mid air, the Goddess of Liberty and the Eagle overshadow them. The one both of the goddess and the eagle is original and will give a fine effect in the gold, and the contrasts and character of what may be termed the natural scenery features of the medal will afford the engravers at the most an excellent opportunity for sharpness of outline and perspective, which are so effective in medallions. The legends are few in number and very simple, as they should be. The representations tell the story.

The case which is to contain the medal is of exquisite design, and in itself contains well nigh as much of the artistic as the medal. It will be made of ebony, the mountings and ornamentation in frosted gold, and will cost about $800. The body of the box is square, with a spear and bar alling in rich but full undulations at each corner, forming very beautiful and effective cornices. The lid is octagonal in form, the panels being boldly hollowed out. It is surmounted by the eagle with wings spread, grasping in his talons the snake of secession, and resting upon a group of flags which in turn rest upon four cannon projecting angularly upon the edges of the panels. Three stars upon the square front emblematize the new rank of the General, and a plain U. S. shield on the front of the box and the legend "U. S. G." complete the ornaments. The interior will be lined with dark velvet.

The medal will probably be one of the most expensive, as well as one of the most beautiful, in design at least, of the Congressional series, and will most certainly reflect no little credit upon Mr. Arbuthnot. It is rare that an artist can so finish his conceptions the ability to place a face upon canvas, and of the same time produce medallic designs which shall result in similar effects upon metal, and it is equally a matter of congratulation that Illinois, who furnished the victorious General, should also have furnished the artist to commemorate his victories.

SPRING FASHIONS.

REIGN OF KING BROODY.

(From the N. Y. Tribune, March 25.)

March played this year a scurvy trick on milliners, leaving them with false looks and deceitful smiles to the belief that April was really come, setting people wild after new spring bonnets and plaid cloaks, and then